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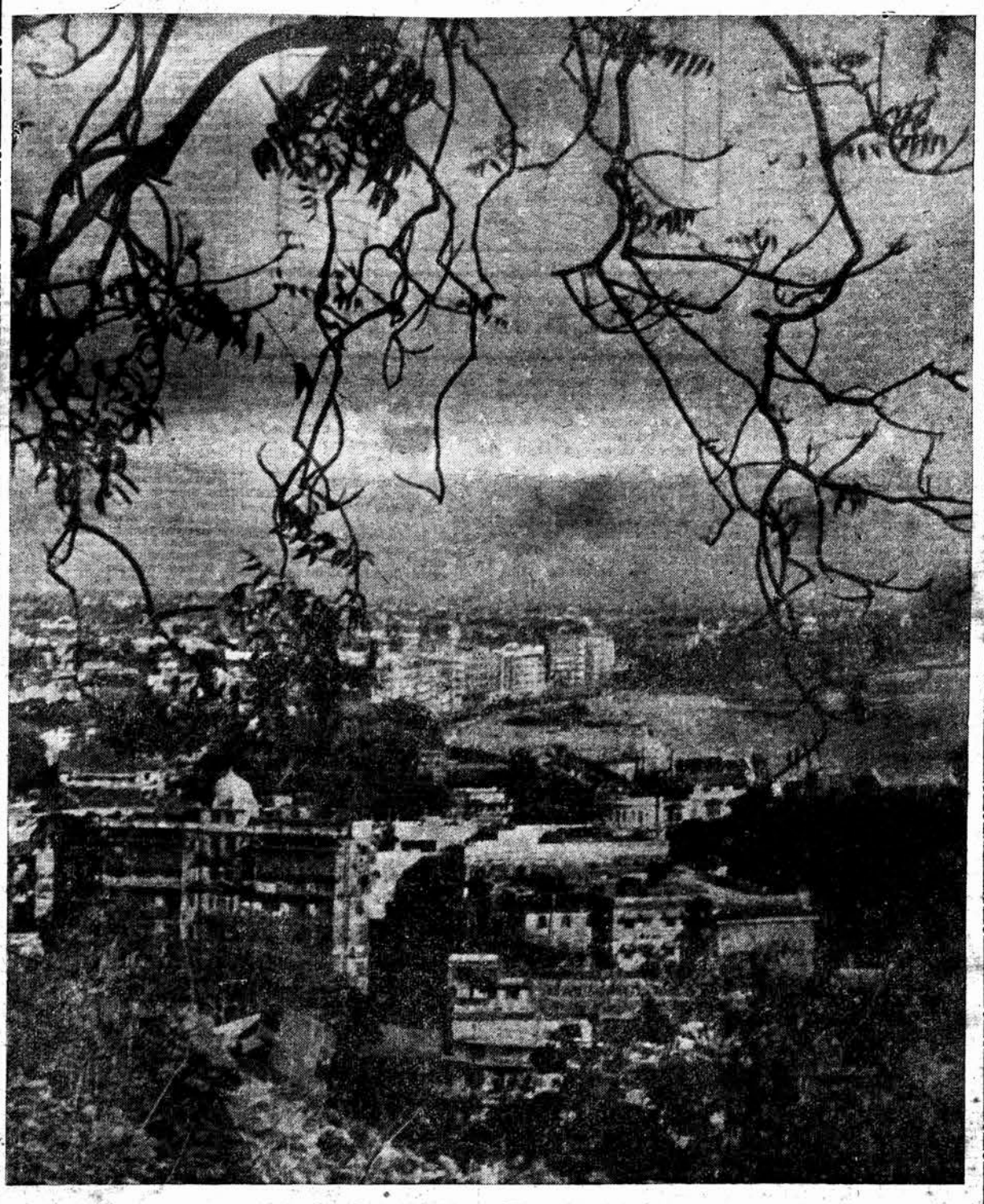
BEAUTY THAT'S BOMBAY



Panoramic view from the Malabar Hill. The city's spires and domes are seen mirrored in the glassy waters of the Back Bay.

Tribal Girl Who Challenged British Raj

(See Page—4)

Facts About Books

★

BY DAVID GUNSTON

ALTHOUGH the war years resulted in a boom in reading the world over, few readers can resist some interesting facts about books and their authors.

Old books are notoriously valuable. Recently, a first edition of Shakespeare, worth nothing for centuries, was sold for $15,000. A man once bought a book of poems for five shillings, and realising its worth sold it again for £50. Not only very old books fetch high sums. Sometimes a freak edition of a famous book bearing some unusual graminatical or printing error, or some other flaw or libellous portion, later withdrawn, priced originally at only a few shillings, may rise in value later to £50 or £100. The poet Shelley added greatly to the collector's value of some of his early editions by tearing out their title-pages in his passion for making paper boats wherever he happened to be!

How fast can you read books? Many people can boast a book a day, but Lawrence of Arabia read a complete library of 50,000 volumes in six years, that is 20 books a day, taking 18 to 20 hours daily. Oscar Wilde used to get through an average novel in under an hour. Macaulay, the famous historian, not only read speedily, but he would remember vast sections of what he had read only once. He could recite pages of a book hours after reading it through.

The world's best-seller is the Bible, which sells 2 million copies a year in 750 different translations **Gone With the Wind** sold over a million copies, but even better sellers are works like dictionaries, spelling books and school textbooks, one of which on algebra has sold well over a million copies over many years. An enormous book, completely illustrated and well-bound with nearly a thousand pages, is given away free to 7 million people every year in America. It is a famous hardware firm's mail-order catalogue An American, Vincent Wright, once wrote a 50,000-word novel in which he never once used the letter e Other books have been written without a's or b's, and one with the leter s was once written for a man who lisped! In normal times several hundreds of thousands of books on all conceivable topics are published throughout the world every year, but the great majority of them may only circulate to 500 or 1,000 copies.

Authors' fortunes are sometimes fabulously high. Sir James Barrie left a quarter of a million pounds, but Victor Hugo left £300,000. Lloyd George's **Memoirs** brought him in some £100,000, a fraction of the income which Winston Churchill is currently earning from the book publication and world syndication of his war account. Shakespeare's works brought him in only about £30 a year, and he had to earn his living mostly by acting. Milton was paid £15 for **Paradise Lost.**

●

Film rights make authors rich today. **Gone With the Wind** earned £50,000 from these alone, and **Forever Amber** even more. Ernest Hemingway got

(Continued on Page 21)

AN ITALIAN CHART

Candido, Milan

"CP membership in Italy."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

WEEK-END FUN

"But, darling', said the prospective bride, "if I marry you, I'll lose my job".

"Can't we keep our marriage a secret?" asked her fiance.

"But suppose we have a baby?"

★

The teacher was reading an essay which one of the boys had written on "Adventures in the Jungle".

Presently she read out the following sentence: "I stood terrified for a moment, then took aim, and shot the mosquito through the heart".

Pathfinder, U.S.A.

★

"What did you have for lunch?"

"Two guesses."

"No wonder you're so hungry tonight"

Missouri Spectator.

★

The little sardine shook with terror as a submarine approached.

"Don't worry, child", said mother sardine, "it's only a tin full of men".

Glasgow Herald.

★

"What is the secret of good golf?"

Instructor: "To hit the ball hard, straight, and not too often".

Shurtleff Pioneer.

★

The business man, engrossed in his newspaper, called for a cup of tea.

"Tea?" said his wife. "Look at the time. Aren't you going to the office today?"

"Good gracious me!" he replied, "I thought I was at the office".

'John Carpenter' in the Evening News, London.

"You keep rather strange hours at your house".

"Yes—we try to sleep when the baby does"

Hufbudstadsbladet, Helsingfors.

★

"Sun! Sun! I could not live without sun".

"Are you such a nature-lover?"

"No. I manufacture sun glasses".

Die Woche im Bild, Switzerland

★

Biggs, the manager of the restaurant, was talking in undertones to his head chef.

Afterwards he called all his waitresses into his private office.

"Girls", he said, "I want you all to look your very best today. Add an extra dab of powder to your cheeks and take a little more care with your hair".

"Why, what's the matter?" asked the head waitress. "Butter bad again?"

"No", said the manager; "the beef's tough".

Answer, London.

★

The fact that this civilization survives makes us wonder more and more what could have destroyed the old ones.

Peter Fjell, Verdens Gang, Oslo.

★

Nature is an original artist—that is why she so often scorns to copy the pictures on flower-seed packets!

Joker, Copenhagen.

★

Everyone has quit speculating with money in order to speculate about it.

Morgenbladet, Oslo.

★

What I lack in experience I shall try to make up in energy.

The Duke of Edinburgh.

MAN IS A UNIQUE MACHINE

★

DESPITE the high cost of man power, it does not follow that man is an unimportant part of the transportation machine. On the contrary, he is unquestionably a most perfect machine, as indicated by his general specifications:

1. **Complete, self-contained, completely enclosed powerplant.**
2. **Available in a variety of sizes.**
3. **Reproducible in quantity.**
4. **Long life.**
5. **Life-time guarantee.**
6. **All major components in duplicate.**
7. **Weatherproof.**
8. **Amphibious.**
9. **Runs on a wide range of solid or liquid carbohydrate fuels.**
10. **Thermostatically-controlled temperature.**
11. **Circulating fluid heat.**
12. **Evaporative cooling.**
13. **Sealed lubricated bearings.**
14. **Audio and optical direction and range finder.**
15. **Sound and sight recording.**
16. **Audio and visual communication.**
17. **Equipped with brain controls.**

It is this last item—brain control—that makes man a unique machine and is his most important function in power transportation.

—"The SAE Journal" (from a talk by F. G. Shoemaker).

Control Your Dreams

★

BY HARVEY DAY

THERE are innumerable instances where dreams have foretold the future. If the future is already laid out—and many think it is—and if some can see what is going to happen, it should not be impossible for intelligent, sensitive people to train their minds to "dream true".

In "Food For Thought" Bernard Duffy gives some extraordinary examples of what he terms extra-sensory perception. He relates that when he was sixteen, he developed the faculty of dreaming about items which subsequently appeared in the morning newspaper, and goes on to cite numerous examples. One morning he woke with the worlds "Holland House" flashing through his brain repeatedly. When he opened the paper at breakfast, there, on the leader page, was a prominent article on "Thomas Moore and Holland House".

From this and other dreams of a similar nature, he concludes that the brain of some person in Dublin was transmitting messages in the same wave length as that of his brain, and that his brain-receiver picked them up.

What we want to be able to do is to control this power by dreaming of events which will be of use to us; not merely of monetary use, such as seeing the next Derby winner, but of events which will make our lives fuller and happier.

The solution of many a problem has emerged in dreams. The problems thus solved have been uppermost in the minds of the dreamer; then suddenly the answer has burst on them while sleeping. It is excellent advice to sleep on any problem which baffles or worries one. It is also worth while to sleep with a pencil and pad beside your bed, for if the idea is not jotted down immediately on waking, it usually evaporates and the same dream cannot be wooed again.

On more than one occasion I have gone to bed, the plot of a story simmering in my head. Suddenly the solution has flashed into my sleeping brain. Sometimes, I have been either too tired or too lazy to rise and jot down my impressions and to my disgust I have been unable to piece together the tangled ends in the morning; ideas which seemed so plain a few hours ago.

Dickens, we know, used to sit in his garden at Gad's Hill with pad and paper, and day dream. Soon he would be surrounded by his "Brownies", those active little figures of his imagination. As he lapsed into sleep these would grow more and more vivid. They would take charge of his brain and the plots and characters we know so well, would evolve.

●

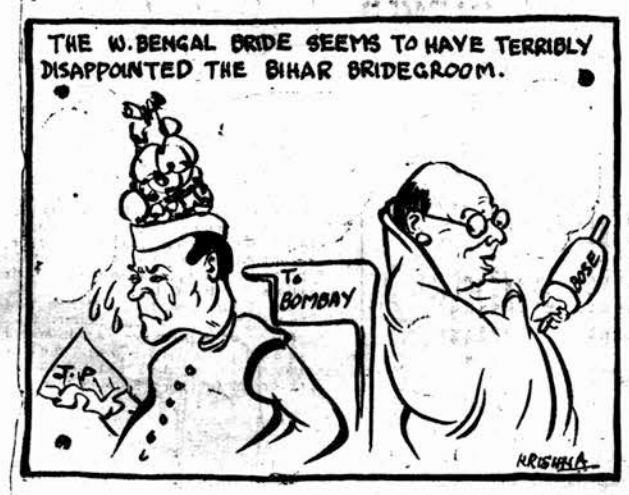
Other and lesser authors have tried the same technique—often with striking results. Dr. Parkes Cadman, the famous American speaker, invariably concentrated the night before on the subject of his sermon. He found that when sleep took possession the subject would divide itself into its component parts, the ideas would flow free-

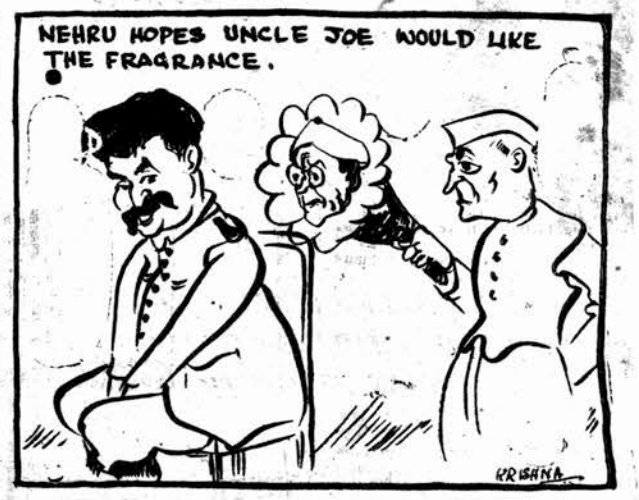
(Continued on page 24)

"MISBEHAVING SHADOW"

Werner in The Indianapolis Star

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017





Patter:

THE MORNING AFTER

BY

ASUDE

It is no good your telling me that this effort is sheer tripe. I know it. But what will you? You don't expect the old onion to function in its usual dynamic style on the morning after the Day before, do you? The Day? August 15, 1949.

It is a good idea to take the name of God as you get up from your bed. Do you? I do. Not God, but Gods. Usually, three or four of them. Occasionally, a Goddess or two are also thrown in. Nothing like starting the day with the names of Gods on your lips.

I know this sounds like a case for a psychiatrist, but take it from me, I am not really to blame. Sometimes I do wish to get up with a love song on my lips. But I can't. For, the Gods are already there, lying in wait for me. All over the place. Some on the verandah of the bungalow,—pell-mell, hither and thither. Others on the lawn. A few on the steps, and so on.

Active Gods these, each trying to outvie the other in sheer sportsmanship. If you find one addressing a sober company of Laputans on the hidden beauties of a "taploca", it is capped by another fulminating on the inner cleanliness of a banana. A God toiling behind a plough,— another planting a tree, and so forth. All snapped by the loyal cameraman. For, no God can, naturally, plough or plant without a cameraman in tow.

The usual routine is,—first fix the cattle, then the plough, then the God,—and then the camera. That is how the God reaches me and you and the millions who acquire "knowledge" from newspaper and they wish to put a Tax on the knowledge. Who? Some of the Gods themselves. Ugh! Could a cut be unkinder than that?

How many newspapers do you see of a morning? Two, three, four? I see twenty. It multiplies to about fifty by nightfall. And every sheet carries its quota of Gods. You can't help having Religion on the brain after a ripe beano like that, can you? This is being written on the Day after. August 16. You will be reading it on August 28. You can never see what it had been like.

Ordinarily, I am content only to make my obeisance to the Deities as they reach me,—read the striking captions at the bottom of the pictures,—and pass on to such sordid avocations as a shave and bath. But there could be no thought of a shave or a bath when an earthquake is in its stride, or, shall we say, a deluge?

That is how they hit me. To be quite truthful, I must say that I asked for it. For, normally a flippant and a vulgar man, I had the temerity to go beyond my usual routine—and read some of the stuff which they served up with my Gods. All the Gods were there—Food, Home, Commerce, Laws, Relief, Rehabilitation, Railway, Army, Navy, Air Information, Works, Mines, Power, Post ,Telegraph and—God bless the mark!—Telephone.

Rani Maharaj Singh at the tree planting ceremony at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home, Matunga.

As I said, usually, I had them in threes or fours of a morning. But not yesterday. Yesterday, they came in a blitz,—in mass formation—spreading sheer godliness from every sheet I turned. And, as I said, like a fool, I tried to drink it all in one gulp. I certainly felt a far, far better man after the feast—but only spiritually. The brain is still recovering from the impact.

So, I sought relief in the "cabbages'. Nothing like a cabbage after a gorge of kings. I thought a light chat with friends or the family might yank me out of the SAMADHI into which I appeared to have sunk. That's what friends and families are for. At least, that's what I had thought.

A friend did turn up. But he did not fill the bill. He was distrait, thoughtful. Far from being the corpse-reviver that I had hoped he would be. On enquiry, it petered out that he had been to a lunch-party on the Day.—where only "subsidiary food" had been served. He was not the man he had been since.

★

So, I had to fall back upon the family. To tell the truth, I had not looked after the home-fire and the hearth for some time, and thought that here was a good opening to make up for the remissness. Mark what happened.

"Here woman reigns; the mother, daughter, wife, strew with fresh flowers the narrow ways of life". And then, "When pain and anguish wring the brow,.....a ministering angel thou!" All right. The pain and anguish were there. I started with the "ministering angel". To wit, wife, one.

But not a thing. Nix, na-poo, nokay. How would I know that the ministering angel was all wrapped up round another Ministering Angel,—a real, live Minister, no less than Rajkumari Amrit Kaur? All that this squaw of mine was interested in was whether the Rajkumari used dry shampoo or hair-oil to obtain that superb effect on her COIFFEURE. That was what the Goddess had done to her. She would not strew any fresh flower till I had unearthed the secret. I couldn't.

That left me with the three boys. The eldest had gone out—as usual. I tried the second, one aged fourteen. But he would not talk. I understood that he had entered upon a Vow of Silence. But why? Nobody could tell. All that was known was that he was talking like the rest of them—till he read that newsreport of "our" Ambassadress at New York delivering her "Chicago Lecture" to the Americans. All about Spirituality and things, you remember.

He read that and then became silent. Formerly, he had been an assiduous student of the Swami Vivekananda's speeches. And now this!

I tried the third and last, a young scamp AETAT eight. He was not silent. Far from it. When I had him brought to the Conference, he was carrying on a violent agitation against the six-day-a-week schooling. He said that no boy should be asked to attend school for more than three days. He said that he had read about the Governor-General saying so. In the newspapers, of course. That's where this budding patrio tacquired HIS "knowledge."

I didn't seem to be any forrander in getting over the hangover. And then an intruder stepped into the palaver. A tall fellow of about eighteen with a remarkable resemblance to my missing eldest. When I mentioned the resemblance to my wife, she said that there was nothing peculiar about the resemblance for the youth WAS my eldest.

But,—the beard! Why the beard? Last time I saw the fellow, he was fashioning himself on Clark Gable's lines—properly razored and clean. And now this shrubbery all over the map. Why? What happened?

At first, he would not answer. And then, he became incoherent. All that I could make out of the jumble was some vague allusions to Sardar Baldev Singh. It appeared that he had always a leaning towards the National Army and he felt that one could make no better start than with a beard. He had grown the beard whilst I had been busy in my tours and with the meetings.

All the time, the little devil of eight was shouting "Inquilab Zindabad". A brooding "angel"—a bearded son, a silent son, and a shouting son. Put it all in the cauldron and have a shot of the brew. That's the sort of thing one has for a pick-me-up on the morning after the Day before.

Aren't we "humorous"? Jai Hind!

She Challenged Might Of British Raj

FROM A TRIBAL GIRL, GUIDALLO BECOMES 'RANI', A COLOURFUL PERSONALITY OF THE INDIAN REVOLUTION

BY P. E. SHANKER

Rani Guidallo, the tribal girl who challenged an Empire, is probably the most colourful personality of the Indian revolution against the British Raj.

In her humble home in the Naga hills, about 100 miles from Kohima, Rani Guidallo is recuperating after 16 years of imprisonment. She is no more the tough rebel she was at the age of 17, when she was hounded out of her hilly homeland by the forces of "law and order".

Independent India has set her free and honoured her for her heroic role in the fight against the alien domination.

Guidallo is now the happiest woman in the picturesque hilly country on the strategic north-eastern frontier of India Her gratitude to India, which is bound to influence the hardy tribesmen all over the frontier region, will be an asset to the nation's defence strategy.

The Naga queen today muses on her brief but hectic reign over the tribesmen who, at a signal, were prepared to lay down their lives for her. She also muses on her flight from the tentacles of British justice which finally clamped her in prison. She who struggled for the freedom of her kinsmen languished in a solitary cell, counting the days till the day of her liberation dawned with the intervention of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

Guidallo has no regrets for the past; as for the future, she maintains a cryptic silence. A long term in prison has mellowed her and years of contact with civilisation have made her tribesmen forget their fiery traditions.

The Naga Queen is "rehabilitating" herself With a personal gift of Rs. 500 sent by Pandit Nehru. Guidallo is building a house in the hills. She hopes to maintain herself with a government pension of Rs 75 per month, awarded at the time of her release.

No reward, however, would be adequate for this Queen of the Hills, who chose a rebel's career in her teens, in preference to a free life in the romantic glades and glens, ravines and rivulets of the Assam hills.

The story of Rani Guidallo is as fascinating and colourful as the country in which she was born

Head-Hunters

Guidallo's ancestors were head-hunters The Nagas—there are about 12 tribes among them—inhabit the mountainland between Assam and Burma. Slight of build and wiry, the Nagas carry the traditional tattoo marks. As recently as 25 years ago, the Nagas adorned themselves with great circles around their eyes, triangles on the chins and a lacework pattern on the neck and shoulders. Some tribal leaders wore strange head-dresses of animal horns and fur

The Nagas, in Assam as well as in Burma, are mainly agriculturists. Their weapons in the old days were bison-hide shields and crude spears but, during the war, they acquired a taste for rifles and machineguns.

Head-hunting to them was a ceremony and a sacrifice—to propitiate the hill gods. Naga tribesmen were said to have collected the heads of men they hunted and stored them away in their ancestral homes

The British, who ruled over India and Burma, encouraged these tribal people to retain their age-old customs, though they frowned on the business of head-hunting. In Assam, the Naga hills were "Excluded Areas", cut off from civilisation and all external influence. Nevertheless, the Naga tribesmen on the Indian side of the frontier, estimated to number nearly three-quarter million, gradually became "tame", while on the Burma side, Nagas were reported to be indulging in head-hunting even just two years ago.

The Nagas in Assam slowly became literate. They started coming down to the neighbouring towns and villages. Many tribal chieftains imbibed progressive ideals and began sending their children to state-established schools.

Slowly but steadily, Mahatma Gandhi's message of freedom began to seep into the minds of the fiery freedom-loving tribesmen.

One of these patriotic tribesmen of Assam was Jadonang, chief of the Kabui Nagas. Jadonang set himself up as the "Messiah King" in a little village near Manipur State, bordering the Naga Hills. He proclaimed a Kabui Naga Raj and claimed suzerainty over two tribes—Kabui and Kacha Nagas.

To impress his "subjects" with his might, Jadonang announced that he had supernatural powers. The tribesmen believed he was the Messiah for whom they had been waiting for deliverance from foreign rule. They sent him tributes of "Mithuns"—wild bison of the hills. Large assemblies of Nagas were held in the hills and Jadonang was hailed as an incarnation of God.

Revolt Against British

Jadonang's campaign alarmed the British and the neighbouring tribal chieftains. The British authorities received a protest from the Kuki chief-Nagas, who accused Jadonang of collecting arms and ammunition for reprisals against them, because many villages of the Kabui Nagas were cut up during the Kuki rebellion in 1918.

Jadonang declared that the "Kuki traitors" would be exterminated in three years. He stirred up his followers for an open revolt. The Naga Messiah built his house and a number of temples at the village of Kambiron and erected 30 sacrificial posts in front of them.

It is said that Jadonang prayed for inspiration sitting on a chair, with a huge python curled up on the ridge pole of the roof of his house.

British authority acted promptly. They raided Jadonang's headquarters, captured him and sentenced him to death after a brief trial. This was on June 13, 1931. His house and temples were demolished and Jadonang's guardian angel, the big python, was shot.

It was at this stage that 17-year-old Guidallo emerged as the heroine of the rebel hill tribes. She was not a Rani (Queen) but a priestess and favourite disciple of Jadonang. She took over the mantle of leadership and the tribesmen hailed her as Rani Guidallo. A British officer, sent out to suppress the rebels, described her as a "surely unmarried girl."

Guidallo, too, came under the wrath of the British Raj and was ordered to be arrested on a charge of murder—the same charge on which Jadonang was executed.

Rani Guidallo raised the flag of revolt throughout the Naga Hills. She gathered more followers than her guru

(Continued on page 25)

Have You Seen Water Burning?

WEIRD EXPERIENCE ON CANADIAN PRAIRIE

I FIRST saw the spot which I came to know as "The Place Where Water Burns" from the top of a midden in the yard of a prairie farm in the Canadian Province of Alberta. Tom Jamieson had fetched me that afternoon from Medicine Hat, to the southwards, along about a hundred and thirty miles of prairie trails. After supper he handed me a pair of field-glasses, writes Basil Fuller in "Wide World".

"Come and take a look round the 'Quarter-deck,'" he said.

Standing atop the ancient midden, now grass-covered, one realized why the place had received its nautical appelation. Round about was space; to city eyes it appeared limitless. Far to the south law the Sweet Grass Mountains, marking the American border, and the country stretched flat as a billiards-table to the foothills. Elsewhere the prairie trails ran on endlessly, to finally disappear over the horizon's edge. The sun, fast sinking toward the spot where lay the Rockies, cast few shadows. Tom touched my arm.

"Look down there to the east," he suggested. "Maybe you'll see a little house with a big straw-stack beside it. Our nearest neighbours; we're going there to-morrow. They'll show you something which, maybe, you've not yet seen in all your travels. There's an old Red Indian name for the district—the Place of Burning Waters."

The following morning seven of us piled into "Old Agatha," the ancient car whose youth had been spent in Detroit some ten years previously. A cattle-gate was opened and carefully closed behind us.

"How shall we go?" I asked, for there seemed to be no road.

Oh! straight over," answered Jamieson, and we bumped away across the grassland.

Our host, a Cornishman named Polwithian, threw open his yard gate, and I saw an animals' drinking trough. This trough, incidentally, had certain mysterious properties of which I was to have surprising demonstration.

After lunch, at which we drank peculiarly cold, clear water, the rancher said:—

"Tom tells me you won't believe that water sometimes burns. Well, come round the house and see for yourself."

The wooden house was of the bungalow type, comprising four bedrooms, one large sitting-room, and the usual offices. There were few carpets, but the floor-boards had been polished until they shone like parquet. A loft was reached by a narrow flight of stairs.

In the yard was an artesian well—sunk, I learned, to a depth of 920ft. From this well the rancher had laid pipes to the house, and the family drew their drinking and washing-water from taps, just as though they lived in a city instead of in the heart of the prairies.

Those taps, I speedily discovered, concealed a mystery. Choosing the sink-tap for his demonstration, Polwithian led me into the kitchen

"Watch carefully," he said, smilingly. "You will notice there are no mirrors or stage effects of any kind."

Water Burns

Striking a match, he held it to the flowing water—and immediately the ice-cold liquid burst into flame! Shutting the door, Polwithian pulled the blinds. A pale, eerie blue radiance illuminated the room.

"Now come into the yard," he said.

Walking to the drinking-trough, my companion put a match to the water flowing from the pipe which led direct to the depths of the earth. An exactly similar phenomenon occurred. By the time the water reached the end of the trough, however, the light-blue flame disappeared, and it was from this section that the animals drank.

We returned to the kitchen, where Polwithian lit a gas-bracket. A flame as efficient as any supplied by a city service added its light to the weird illumination of the burning water which was still flowing into the sink.

The rancher laughed at my bewildered expression

"I am no black magician," he told me. "The explanation is that all the well-water in this district is impregnated with coal-gas. Somewhere deep underground it flows through rich coal-deposits, absorbing the gas 'en route'. When the water reaches the air the gas is immediately given off, and it is this gas which you see burning as it leaves the surface. All I have to do to get free lighting and heating is to trap the gas as it is given off. That means allowing the water to stand in a tank with a cowl-like covering, where the crude gas accumulates. My house is lit from this supply; we also do our cooking by gas. After it has stood for a while the water is quite palatable and wholesome to drink, as you probably noticed at lunch-time."

I examined the rancher's separating

(Continued on page 8)

JOURNALIST WHOM FATE SAVED FROM BOMBAY PLANE CRASH GIVES INSIDE STORY OF HIS MISSION IN FAR EAST

The writer accompanied to Indonesia the touring U. S. newspapermen tragically killed when their plane crashed into a Bombay Suburban hillside on the first leg of the return trip.

Fortunately, before leaving the U.S. Mr. Mathews decided against returning with them, planning instead to travel back to the United States on his own through the Parific.

As a result, Mr. Mathews and a woman correspondent who also left the trip before the fatal flight are the sole survevors of the Press party which visited Indonesia.

MEET INDONESIA'S STRONG MAN

By William R. Mathews

Exclusive To The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

AFTER two weeks in Indonesia, covering more than 4,000 miles by air and seeing everything and everybody. I have come to some definite conclusions. It is useless to hold a 'post mortem' and try to assess blame. But it is possible to set down certain obvious facts.

The spirit of independent nationalism has congealed into a powerful political force that can no longer be denied official recognition. It taps the soul and arouses the spirit of nearly every Indonesian, whether Republican or Federalist, peasant or government employee.

The native intellectuals have read history, and enough American history, to be swayed by our struggle for independence. Likewise, as a matter of mere pride, they have ambitions to take care of their own country. The Dutch made the mistake of being too slow in recognizing and guiding this sentiment.

Dutch Government has been excellent as a purely administrative affair. It has governed almost too well so far as administration goes, but until recently neglected the native pride that education develops.

Contempt For Dutch

Holland's inability to defend herself in Europe or the Pacific during the war has had an effect on Indonesians that approaches contempt for Dutch political power. Several Indonesians have said to us, "there are only two great powers left in the world so we will have to look to one of them for protection."

The action of the U.N. in recognizing the belligerent status of the Republicans, and the pro-Republican attitude of the American Press, also lowered Dutch prestige, and gave Indonesians confidence in the righteousness of their cause.

The Dutch have been frank in confessing their mistakes of the past, like being tardy in developing self-government. Whenever I have told Republicans about this, their reply has always been, "well, it's about time; that wasn't their policy six months ago"

Since the country is 93 per cent illiteate, it is folly to talk about elections and plebiscites in American terms. Not a single Republican leader or official has been elected to office by the vote of the people. But numerous Federalist officials have been, including those in the new state of Indonesia.

Communists have been beaten militarily, politically and morally, but they are not exterminated. The present Republican leaders have "liquidated" more Communists than either the Dutch or the Federalists. But the Republican leaders, by past intimate association with the Communists, have learned the technique of revolution.

It is going to be peace and independence in Indonesia for the coming year. War, rebellion and revolution are over for that period at least. The immediate future is rosy; the middle future beyond one year, cloudy; the more distant future stormy.

Formation of the provisional but independent, government of Indonesia will almost certainly take place within one year and possibly by the target date of January 1, 1950.

Former Premier Sjahrir of the Republican government, when pressed with the almost forbidden question of what he thought the boundaries of the present Republican government would be in the future United States of Indonesia, surprised us with his answer: "If we have a united and Independent Indonesia, its boundaries do not matter. We will all be Indonesians."

Sjahrir, who is a small man of perhaps 45, likewise expressed conciliatory opinions on such things as the future of the Dutch Army, possible military bases, protection of producing industries, and Dutch technical advice.

As part of this optimistic picture the decline of Communist influence is evident.

One Central Theme

How an idea with popular mass appeal makes history when coupled to a powerful personality with an unrelenting will, a group of correspondents saw when for more than two hours they interviewed President Soekarno of the Republic of Indonesia on the island of Bangka, 275 miles north-west of Java

Through the courtesy of the Dutch Government, we were flown to the airfield near the city of Pangkal Pinang, where we took modern American autos 90 miles to the Guest House of a Dutch tin mine at Muntok. Late in the afternoon, we were driven through 15 more miles of jungle to Menumbrang, where a tin-mine villa overlooks from a high bluff the straits of Banka. There we met Soekarno.

A well-built man of five feet, five inches, he wore a loose brown uniform without insignia of any kind. The grilling he got was merciless and it ranged from questions about his programme for the future to his collaboration with the Japanese.

Through all the answers ran one central theme—that of Indonesian independence. He would use Japanese, he implied he would use Communists if necessary, to win independence. He would, in the words of Churchill, "make an alliance with the devil" to win independence. Moreover, independence would solve many social problems as well as political problems. Soekarno assured us.

His most important explaining was on past Communist alliances and prospects for resisting Communism in the future. The best way to defeat Communism, Soekarno said, was to grant independence. "Let our national aspirations be fulfilled, and our ideology will be strong enough to resist Communism."

In a brief burst of eloquence, Soekarno exclaimed, "How could I be a Communist when I pray to God every day, and one of the first principles of my Government is belief in Almighty God?"

He said there were not more than 300 Communists in Indonesia. But many fellow travellers

Asked how he would be able to resist Communist expeditions from neighbouring States, the Indonesian President asserted, that once given independence, his country would be strong enough to resist. But he did imply, when asked, that he would expect help from Britain and America. He did not think much of Dutch protection.

"We had Dutch protection once before," he said, "but look what happened."

Asked about his Japanese collaboration, Soekarno said: "I used it to get independence. It was a weapon. So the best weapon to use against Communism is independence."

As to abilitv to maintain law and order once indepence is won, Soekarno replied, "Give us a chance to govern ourselves, and we will maintain law and order."

As for those in Jogjakarta who had worked with the Dutch, Soekarno said there would be no reprisals.

Powerful Triumvirate

The presence with Soekarno of two of his Chief Aides—Vice-President Hatta and Foreign Minister Salim—added to the interest of the interview. Soekarno is clearly the man who gets things done, the chief executive. Hatta is decisive and vigorous, though, and Salim looks foxy and grandfatherly at the same time. They are a powerful triumvirate. All are well educated and speak good English.

Hatta spent some time in Moscow back in the 'twenties. This he excused as being when "I was very young."

Of the many political figures I have known, Soekarno is one of the most steely and powerful personalities. He is going somewhere politically. If he lives, he will have a distinguished political future. His political "it" coupled with his skill and his uncompromising belief in an idea that appeals to the masses will make history in the future, just as they have in the past.

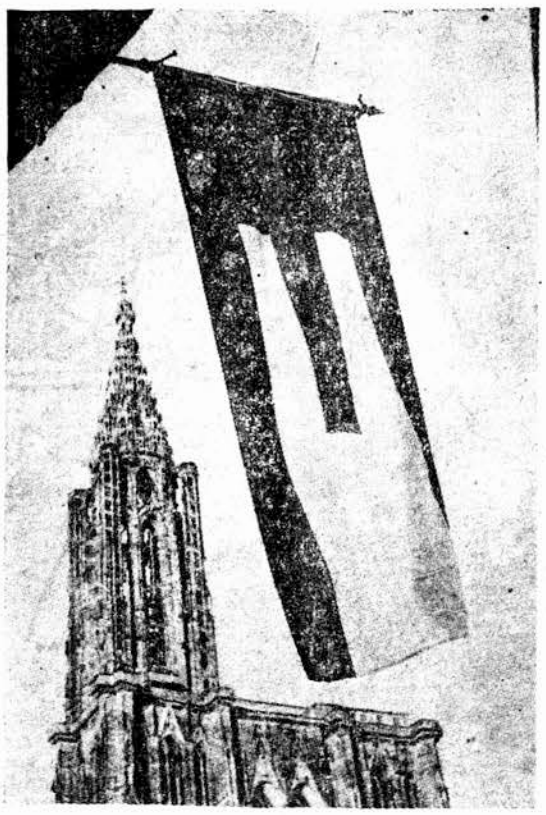
The big island of Sumatra, 1,200 miles long and 300 wide, is the biggest wealth-producer in the Indonesian archipelago. Its development represents the biggest hope of the people of overcrowded Java and less wealthy eastern Indonesia for an improvement in their standard of life.

Reds In East Java

As capital of the state of East Java, Medan also is the head-quarters of the Dutch Army Command of Northern Sumatra or, as everyone calls it, "East Sumatra." For 100 miles north and

(Continued on page 24)

"SANDYS' PANTS"



It has been suggested that the Council of Europe, now meeting at the University in Strasbourg, finds itself a new flag. The present one is an angular white letter. "U" fitted into a green letter "E", and looking more like a pair of white winter underpants laid out to try on a billiards-table than a European flag. Mr. Duncan Sandys, Mr. Churchill's son-in-law, is credited with its invention, and in many of the delegations the banner is now referred to as "Sundays' Pants".

Photo shows:— The European flag seen flying on the University, showing Strasbourg Cathedral in the background....

Yugoslavia Leaps Into News

TITO STILL THE STRONG MAN

★

Soviet-Yugoslav war of 'Notes' has overnight become the big theme in European political Circles who apprehend threat of another war.

In the following article, an American journalist who has recently toured Yugoslavia for a spot study, gives a graphic description of the border conditions. According to him, Tito is politically stronger today than he has been in the past twelve years.

By MARK GAYN

CAUGHT in a political vise between the East and the West, Yugoslavia today remains in a state best described as uneasy tranquillity. Contrary to rumours circulated abroad, there are no troop movements no fortifications being built to fight anti-Tito Guerrillas, and— according to the best-informed foreign opinion here — no such Guerrillas.

Arrests continue, and one keeps hearing of this or that intellectual, Union officer or party functionary picked up by UDB'A, or political police. There are, however, no mass roundups, and the ascertainable number of arrests is lower than one would expect in view of the great political pressures at play here.

On the other hand, there is a measure of uneasiness. It is impossible to gauge it, but it keeps cropping up in private conversation. Many Yugoslavs feel that the country cannot remain indefinitely in no-man's land, between the East and the West, and they fear the steps that one side or the other can take to disturb Yugoslavia's precarious balance.

All these impressions are based mainly on a six-week, 2,000-mile series of trips just completed by this correspondent. They took him to four of the five Republics which constitute Yugoslavia, and have given him an opportunity to talk to hundreds of people as often as not without interpreters or official guides. In the course of the tour, this corespondent has driven by auto among the Albanian border; travelled the length of the Adriatic Coast; made a swing around the so-called "forbidden area" in the south; and toured Slovenio and Croatia, whose Catholic population has been reported in opposition to the Government.

The overwhelming impresion is one of calmness. In the "forbidden area," which adjoins Greece and Albania, one detected no greater military activity than he would see along the U S. Mexican border. Troops were in evidence — sometimes in field training— in the three garrison towns visited by this correspondent in Macedonia, but the numbers involved ran into hundreds rather than thousands.

Two trips along the Albanian border, for a total of perhaps 100 miles, showed no soldiers at all, and only a handful of visiting officers. And though, according to Yugoslav informants, anti-Cominform refugees were filtering in from Albania, across the rugged, snowbound mountains, even the number of militiamen in sight was small.

In Mountain Village

For three days, this correspondent lived in the mountain village of Lazarepole, only 14 miles from the Albanian border. The village was quiet, tension was missing, and the only military man in sight was a visiting army captain. No preparations whatsoever were in evidence to deal with any hostile guerrillas. With a population of 1,200, the village has only seven militiamen.

Equally undisturbed were Slovenia and Croatia, described abroad as centers of hostility, and Bosnia, whose barren and precipitous mountains rumour has peopled with guerrillas. The narrow-gauge train which took this correspondent on a 13-hour slow ride from Sarajevo to the Dalmatian coast carried no guards, and the numerous bridges and tunnels stood unwatch. Few troops were in evidence even in the frontier zone, which in the past month saw five clashes between Yugoslav and Hungarian units.

From a correspondent's point of view, perhaps the best proof of the calmness was the ease of travel. Once a permit was obtained from the Foreign Office, the correspondent was free to travel with few checks. This particular reporter had his papers ex-amined only six times in six weeks of almost continuous travel.

It is, however, erroneous to think that controls are lax. The militia is large, young and very vigilant. In Sarajevo, with the permission of two official guides, I photographed from a moving streetcar the bridge on which a Serb Nationalist named Principe made history in 1914 by shooting the Austrian Archduke. Five hours later, the reporter was traced to his room and asked to surrender the film. The militia officer's explanation was that there was a military school behind the bridge.

Another time, on a small coastal ship, a gust of wind picked up a manuscript on which I was working and scattered it. Helpful passengers had an opportunity to see that the typing was in Swedish. At the first small port, a militiaman in Mufti came abroad to ask for legitimatsia, or identification papers.

The entire American Press Corps here is disturbed by the rumours circulated abroad—of troop movements, new fortifications, nightly gunfire in Belgrade, martial law, and even of clashes with anti-Tito Guerrillas. It is impossible to verify each rumour, and, therefore, impossible to deny it. But every correspondent and every diplomat, who has done any travelling in this country, has come to the same conclusion: there are no signs of military preparations or of large-scale unrest. At the most, there is uneasiness.

A year after his break with the Cominform, Marshal Tito is stronger politically than he has been in the past 12 years of underground, war and state leadership, according to a survey of Western diplomatic opinion just completed by this correspondent.

With the notable exception of the French, Western diplomats here believe that the Cominform campaign against Tito has, if anything, heightened his popularity. They think that the Communist Party, which he purged and took over in 1937 on Comintern orders, is largely—though not wholly—behind him.

They think that Tito can count on the support of the army and the very large militia. They are, finally, convinced that the majority of Yugoslavs see the conflict with the Cominform in national rather than Communist terms. Most of the people side with Tito against the Cominform, as they sided with him against the Germans.

No Western observer here is inclined to underestimate the vigour or variety of Cominform pressures. According to Yugoslav officials themselves, the hostile moves have ranged from anti-Tito propaganda all the way to industrial sabotage and espionage.

Albania and Bulgaria have been accused of smuggling agents into Yugoslav frontier areas. A Bulgarian diplomat here has been charged with running a Cominform ring, and a Hungarian diplomat with engaging in subversive activity. A group of men, accused of being Hungarian agents have just been sent to prison for long terms. In Skolpje, capital of Macedonia, a group of top-ranking Union leaders is awaiting trial on charges of Cominform activity and Espionage for Bulgaria.

Call For Vigilance

Nor has Yugoslavia, according to admissions here, been wholly immune to these pressures. This month's Soviet note, attacking Yugoslav leaders as traitors to Socialism and affirming Moscow's intention to grant asylum to "refugees from Yugoslav terror," had great impact here. Increasingly, Marshal Tito has been calling for vigilance against sabotage and enemy infiltration. One of the current slogans here demands a merciless war on "spies and slanderers." At a Trade Union Congress, this correspondent heard denunciations of "Cominform saboteurs" (and, surprisingly, of "Social Democrats who appear as protectors of the worker against the state"). Officials here and in other key cities admit a measure of sabotage, without specifying it.

There has also been a number of defections into the Cominform camp. Of the 3,000 Yugoslav students in Russia last summer, several hundred are said to have chosen to follow the Cominform. Troublesome nests of anti-Tito Yugoslavs have emerged in Prague and Moscow. Three lists released locally in recent weeks name 25 "traitors"— one of them an Ambassador, another a Vice-Minister of Serbia, two more, generals. While all these have been denounced here as "people of ambition, cowardice and weakness," and some of them as former Gestapo agents, it appears that many of them had been Communists of some standing.

None of this surprises the Western diplomats here. The Cominform, with its long record of underground work, is a dangerous opponent. But its long record of underground work. But the observers insist that while it has scored some successes here, it has demonstrated no capacity in the year of struggle to unseat Tito.

This correspondent, in his travels around Yugoslavia, has met many officials willing to admit the existence of opposition to the Government. One of the highest figures in Belgrade estimated that as much as 10 per cent of the country's rural population is hostile. But these opponents of the regime are by no means friends of the Cominform. Rather, they are the rich peasants and their allies, slowly being squeezed out by the new land collectivization programme.

Conversations (often conducted without interpreters) with workers, peasants, white-collar employees and literati have shown little interest in the Cominform. Throughout Yugoslavia, the preoccupation is not with dogma, but with industrial building and land collectivization, with bread, shoes and housing—and with world peace. War, the Yugoslavs feel will hurt their country more than any other.

Red Target

The Prime Cominform target, of course, is Marshal Tito himself—in the apparent belief that if he can be destroyed, the dectrinal infection-will end. Belgrade, therefore, is vigilant. Special precautions are taken whenever Marshall Tito appears in public. As elaborate are the precautions around Tito's white residence on Dedinje hill. A large unit of hand picked men from the Corps of National Defence is billeted in huge barracks near by. All the approaches to the house are closely watched. A lookout shack has been built on the roof, and, perhaps by coincidence, the hill also nests a battery of anti-aircraft guns.

But such precautions are not unusual on this troubled continent, and, curiously, they go hand in hand with such displays of unconcern as Tito's recent auto trip half-way across Yugoslavia. The journey ran over areas and roads on which anti-Tito Guerrillas have been reported active.

Physically, Marshal Tito gives the impression of a healthy man. He has gained weight since the Partisan days. But he is still trim, and his face is deeply tanned from a seaside vacation. His speech is confident and forceful. And two mass demonstrations witnessed by this correspondent seem to show that Tito has considerable appeal—especially to the youth.

Swiggett in The San Francisco Chronicle

"That's just the trouble."

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

PAKISTAN PRESS TACTICS EXPOSED

INDO-Pakistan relations are drifting in a manner, which should cause anxiety to the peace-loving people on both side of the border. What the continued campaign of vilification and communal hatred can do was evidenced in Karachi on August 15. Truth, it is said, is the first casualty in war. It has become stranger than fiction in the cold war, which Pakistan Press and Pakistanee leaders are waging against India.

Abusive language against Indian leaders has become an ornament for the Pakistanee Press. Like the Japanese at Pearl Harbour, the Pakistanee Delegation visited New Delhi earlier this month to evolve a common code of conduct for the Inter-Dominion Press. It was composed of third raters, who, to use a hackeneyd phrase, could not deliver goods. And while the Delegation was discussing ways and means of improving inter-Dominion relations through a better press, the Pakistanee Press was thundering against India.

In his Id message, the Pakistanee Prime Minister tried to incite Indian Muslims citizens against their own Government by calling them oppressed. And the "sabre rattler", namely DAWN of Karachi, wrote a long leading article, under the caption "Oppressed and dumb" which said: "The tale of the anti-Muslim purges resorted to after 1947 holocaust is grusome and continuing. Indian Government has been openly siding with anti-Muslim elements." And yet Islam forbid its followers to tell lies. This will be evident from the report of a protest Pakistan Government made to India against India's refusal to "honour nationality certificates issued before May 15 to Indian nationals who came on a short visit to Pakistan, most of whom are Mussalmans." Knowing as he said that the Mussalmans in India were suppressed and oppressed, why should Mr. Liaquat Ali's Government protest to India, because some Mussalmans had been denied the right to return to the land of their oppressors. On the contrary, everyone should be very happy that the oppressed Mussalmans had returned to their beloved Pakistan.

Pak Deal To Hindus

And what about the non-Mussalman in Pakistan? Even the "Kitabee" Christians regret that they made their choice to stay in Pakistan. As for the Hindus, the less said the better Here is a sample:—

"Our branch business at Lahore was declared as Evacuee Property as far back as August 10, 1948, without any notice of compensation. All cash in hand, in Bank, stock in trade, books of account, furniture etc. were confiscated by the Pakistanee Government", says the Chicago Telephone Company.

A series of articles were published in the Pakistan Press, foreshadowing the doom of Indian economy. As far the Pakistan's economy, some members from Eastern Pakistan, according to report, have not yet received their travelling and haltage bills for attending the Pakistan Parliament's session at Karachi last March.

Razvi's trial is a matter for great anxiety in Pakistan. Here is a sample:—

"India under Messrs. Nehru and Patel has committed under the brief span of the last two years many an enormity of one kind or another and to that long list has been added one more by the refusal to allow Syed Qasim Razvi and the ex-ministers of Hyderabad, now on their trial, to be defended by an independent counsel, who had come all the way from London."

It will be interesting to see, if the protagonists of justice ever place Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan on his trial and permit another Mr. Roberts to defend him. "Compromise with villainy" was the caption used to describe the lifting of the ban from R.S.S. and sudden veneration was expressed for Gandhiji, who in his lifetime was compared with "Rasputin"

"Statesman" Too

I am not alone. Even the Statesman was constrained to declare:— "But Pakistan is now in the third year of life, and it might be thought that she would show more mellowness, and that initial fanaticisms and phobias would deminish. Instead, during the last few months, broadly speaking, the contrary seems to have occured."

Two explanations are offered. Firstly, contrary to the tomtoming of Pakistan's leadership of the Muslim World and economic stability at home, political discontent in Pakistan is on the increase. And one way to maintain their position in authority would be for the Pakistan leaders to excite fanaticism and hurl it against India. It was done by Hitler in Germany.

The second explanation is furnished by Mr. Musheeruddin Ansari, who writing to the Economist of London says:—

"Pakistan has to find friends—friends not only in name but in action and relations as well. The forthcoming visit of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan to Moscow will definitely bring something more realistic and will be more appealing to the Pakistan mind than the mere membership of the Commonwealth."

"Soviet" Tastics

The DAWN, in anticipation, has announced that Pakistan will be prepared to change its ways of living. Red Star and Crescent may dominate Middle East. And as Russians do to Americans, Pakistan is doing to India as a reharsal.

Secret Of Good Administration

The contentment of services is the secret behind good administration. The joint select Committee and the Government of India Act 1935 had special provisions, safeguarding the rights of All-India Services. Thanks to Sardar Patel, similar provisions are being made in the new Constitution. Here are the proposals:—

Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, Acts of the appropriate Legislature may regulate the recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to public services, and to posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of any State:

Provided that it shall be competent for the President in the case of services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union and for the Governor or, as the case may be, the Ruler of a State in the case of services and posts in connection with the affairs of the State to make rules regulating the recruitment and the conditions of service of persons appointed to such services and posts until provision in that behalf is made by or under an Act of the appropriate Legislature under this article, and any rules so made shall have effect subject to the provisions of any such Act.

Except as expressly provided by this Constitution, every person who is a member of a defence service or of a civil service of the Union or of an all-India service or holds any post connected with defence or any civil posts under the Union, holds office during the pleasure of the President, and every person who is a member of a civil service of a State or holds any civil posts under a State holds office during the pleasure of the Governor or, as the case may be, the Ruler of the State.

No person who is a member of a civil service of the Union or an All-India service or a civil service of a State or holds a civil post under the Union or a State shall be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed.

No such person as aforesaid shall be dismissed or removed or reduced in rank until he has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the action proposed to be taken in regard to him:

Provided that this clause shall not apply—

(a) where a person is dismissed, removed or reduced in rank on the ground of conduct which has led to his conviction on a criminal charge;

(b) where an authority empowered to dismiss or remove a person or to reduce him in rank is satisfied that for some reason to be recorded by that authority in writing it is not reasonably practicable to give that person an opportunity of showing cause.

If any question arises whether it is reasonably practicable to give notice to any person under clause (b) of the proviso to clause (2) of this article, the decision thereon of the authority empowered to dismiss or remove such person or to reduce him in rank, as the case may be, shall be final.

Notwithstanding anything in Part IX of this All-India Services Constitution, if the Council of States has declared by resolution supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting that it is necessary or expedient in the national interest so to do, Parliament may be law provide for the creation of one or more All-India Services common to the Union and the States, and subject to the other provisions of this Chapter, regulate the recruitment and the conditions of service of persons appointed to any such service.

(2) The services known on the date of commencement of this Constitution as the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service shall be deemed to be services created by Parliament under this article.

Until other provision is made in this behalf under this Constitution, all the laws in force immediately before the commencement of this Constitution and applicable to any public service or any post which continues to exist after the commencement of this Constitution, as an All-India Service or as service or post under the Union or a State shall continue in force so far as consistent with the provisions of this Constitution.

Except as otherwise expressly provided by this Constitution, every person who, being a member of a service specified in clause (2) of article 282-B of this Constitution or a service which was known before the commencement of this Constitution as an All-India Service, continues on and after such commencement to serve under the Government of India or of a State shall be entitled to receive from the Government of India and the Government of the State, which he is from time to time serving, the same conditions of service as respects remuneration, leave and pension, and the same rights as respects disciplinary matters or rights as similar thereto as changed circumstances may permit as that person was entitled to immediately before such commencement.

DECISION TO CONTROL CARTELS

STRASBOURG, Aug. 27 (PTI-Reuter)—The Economics Committee of the 12-nation European Assembly agreed last night to control international cartels.

The Committee Chairmen M. Paul Reynaud, said it was proposed to invite Governments to draft an agreement to cover international trusts, public utilities, "and everything that controls prices."

The Assembly has now ended the first phase of its session by compleing general debate on social and cultural questions. All proposals now go to committees and the next sitting, at a date not yet fixed, will consider each item on report.

Minimum sickness and unemployment benefits are likely to be the main outcome of the debate on Social Security.

Many speakers thought the most practicable step would be to extend the agreements—begun by Britain, France and Benelux countries—for reciprocity of benefits.

During the cultural debate the Assembly was asked to consider a European centre of culture, consisting of an information and research institute and a self-supporting university.

The suggestion was made by M. Leopolo Sengnor, Negro poet and philosopher—representing overseas France. The sentre would prepare for a federation of European universities.

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DISASTROUS FIRE AT CEMENT FACTORY

LOSS ESTIMATED AT RS. 14,000,000

COIMBATORE, August 26, (PTI):

Timely action by units of the fire brigade saved what might have been a major loss to the Madukkarai Cement Factory it is now learnt.

They concentrated on saving the main machinery which they did and its loss would have taken ten months to replace it.

The loss is now estimated at Rs. 14,000,000 and it is stated the loss of the main plant of the factory would have resulted in a loss of more than two crores of rupees.

The Madukkarai cement factory is producing six-hundred tons of cement a day and it is expected that production would increase to 1 900 tons from October next.

Cement for lower Bhavani project Kolar Gold Fields, highways and other important Government sponsored schemes, is being supplied from this factory.

Counterfeit Currency Mint Found: 7 Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Seven persons were arrested by the Bhoiwada Police in connection with the operation of a miniature mint in the jungle of Kolwada near Sion.

Suspicion of the existence of the mint coining counterfeit currency was aroused when on Friday one of the arrested persons used some of the counterfeit cash to buy some estables in connection with the celebration of Ganesh, Chaturthi. The coins when examined by the Police proved to be counterfeit. Jivan one of the men passing the coins was arrested by the police, while two other persons who were in league with him managed to escape.

On the basis of a statement made by the sufect, a raid was carried out by the Bhoiwada Police who discovered the paraphernalia for the minting of the coins in the jungles of Kolwada. Seven persons who were living in the vicinity of the mint were taken into custody.

Illicit Liquor Seized: Two Arrested

The Nagpada Police arrested two persons for being in possession of illicit liquor.

When the police raided the residence of Clement Rosario D'Souza and Fernandes they discovered one gallon of liquor and 20 gallons of wash on the premises.

Car Gutted By Fire

A motor car standing in a shed near Foras Road was compately gutted by fire which broke out when the petrol in the tank of the car caught fire. The roof of shed in which the car was garaged was partly effected by the fire. The Fire Brigade rushed to the scene of the fire and brought the flames under control within a short time.

TRAFFIC JAM AT FOUNTAIN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A traffic jam which held up the tram services at the Flora Fountain for over an hour occurred today, at about 12-45 p.m., when the power-contact pole of a single-decker tram got entangled with the overhead wires, snapping some of the threads. The tram was approaching Flora Fountain from the Museum and was at a deviation point on the rails when the incident occurred.

Within about fifteen minutes, there was a long queue of trams which were proceeding from and to the Museum on both tracks near the scene of the accident. A service wagon from the Colaba Depot of the B. E. S. T. was sent for, but it was not until nearly an hour had elapsed that the necessary repairs were effected and the jam cleared.

11 Cocaine Smugglers Arrested

Eleven persons, who are alleged, to belong to an international gang of cocaine smugglers were arrested by the Bombay City Police, in a raid carried out by them in the city, in the early hours of this morning.

The police hold the theory that the gang utilised freighter planes in the transfortation of the contraband "stuff".

The quantity of cocaine seized was kept a close secret by the Police.

City Merchant Cheated Of Rs. 25,000

A cheat, it was alleged, swindled a city merchant of Rs. 25.000 by means of a confidence-trick. The Princess Street Police are looking out for the man who is said to have gone to the merchant to Pali, Marwar with a bogus letter purporting to be from the merchant's partner in Bombay.

The letter instructed the merchant that the man should be paid Rs. 25000 which the merchant did accordingly, only to discover to his dismay, later, that he had been defrauded.

6 Hurt In Roof Collapse

The collapse of the roof of a bucket factory at Kamatipura Lane, this morning, resulted in six persons receiving injuries.

Three of them, it is learnt, were injured severely.

2 Workers Die Of Burns

Bhagwandas Ramchandra and Atmaram Kalu, two workers in a local fire-works factory received fatal burns when a fire broke out in the works, yesterday.

They died in the K.E.M Hospital.

Female Patients In Brawl

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two sick women went to a city hospital this morning for medicine as outpatients. Taking their drug bottles they came out of the hospital sympathising with each other and discussing their respective ailments. As they lined up in the bus queue the casual conversation, however, took a more personal turn to which one of them took exception and a roadside brawl ensued. The infuriated one battered the other outpatient till the latter had to be taken in a serious condition to the same hospital to be detained as inpatient. The assailant, of course, was marched off to the nearest police station, to be charged with assault and battery.

The row which occurred was between Fatimabai Mahomedali and Fatimabai Walimahomed. The former is alleged to have hammered the latter at the J. J. Hospital Bus Stand at about 10 a.m. today.

CALL TO CLOSE UP RANKS

G.I.P. Railwaymen Ask For More Wages

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A resolution appealing to all the G.I.P. Railway workers to close up their ranks and build up a strong and united organisation to fight for their basic demands was passed unanimously at the annual general meeting of the Communist-spohsored GIP Railwaymen's Union today. Mr. Khiruddin M. Kasani presided.

The resolution pointed out inter alia that the economic crisis in the country was fast deepening. The commodity prices were searing nigh. The value of the rupee had dwindled to less than four annas, with the result that the real wages of the workers had declined, and most of them were on a starvation level.

The resolution regretted that the demands of the railwaymen to modify the scales of pay laid down by the Central Pay Commission were turned down by the authorities concerned. On the contrary the Railway Board and the Government of India had launched fresh offences against them by radically curtailing the railway-grain shop concessions, which they were bound to continue by a written agreement. This had effected a wage-cut equivalent to Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per worker. It had also turned down the demands of the "running staff" and introduced new rules of mileage allowance, which, in effect, had meant a heavy cut in the total emoluments of workers in that department.

It was further asserted that at the instance of the Railway Inquiry Committee the railway authorities had planned to throw out of employment 32,000 workers from the Rly. workshops retrench 1000 of workers from every department and increase workload in every department by schemes of rationalisation.

The resolution then put forward a list of twelve demands. The main demand was for a basic wage of Rs. 80 for class 4 staff, and a minimum basic wage of Rs. 125 for class 3 staff, with guaranteed annual increament upto a maximum of Rs. 125 and Rs. 200 respectively.

Other demands included dearness allowance fully compensating the rise in the cost of living, continuation of grain shops supplying all the necessary articles, confirmation of all temporary and casual labour, forty hours' week with minimum seven hours a day, withdrawal of Railway Inquiry Committee's report, reinstatement of retrenched workers, abolition of trade tests and efficiency bars, recognition of the GIP Railwaymen's Union etc.

The meeting by another resolution denounced the Railwa Inquiry Committee's findings as frontal attack on railwaymen and called upon the workers to demand the withdrawal of the report.

At the outset the meeting by a strongly-worded resolution condemned the attitude of the Bombay Government in not allowing their meeting to be held in the hall of the Anjuman-I-Islam High School as arranged previously.

REDUCTION OF WAGES WILL BE RESISTED

Labour Leader's View

AHMEDABAD, August 27 (PTI): Mr. Khandubhai Desai Labour leader, addressing a workers' meeting here said "All India Textile Workers will successfully resist any unjust attempt to reduce the present wage level or change the wage scale in any manner or the closing down of a few mills owing to the accumulation of stocks. The tussle for power, he said should end and efforts should be made to tide over the present crisis in the industry which is after all temporary as the present cloth production is by no means excessive of our requirements.

Mr. Khandubhai added: "The accumulation of stocks is due to the prevailing high prices which must be brought down, but the owners plead for reduction in wages. Wages constitute only 20 per cent of the total cost of production.

There is great scope for reducing prices by reducing profits, he added.

MIRROR

MONTHLY INTERNATIONAL REVIEW

ISSUE NO. 16 NOW ON SALE

Contents include "Gandhi: A Critical Study" by George Orwell; "High Hopes for the Future" by Bertrand Russell; "Healing Sick Minds" by Dr. Mary C. Luff; "Cultural Union" by J. Kuypers; etc., etc., besides a specially written article on the World Food Situation.

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TODAY

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Muslim: Zilkad 3, 1368.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 30, 1318.
Sunrise 5-45 a.m. Sunset 6-17 p.m.
Hightide 2-27 Lowtide 8-29.

Domestic Occurrence

KIRYA: (Thirteenth Day) ceremony of the late Mrs. Saraswati Khorana, wife of Mr. N. C. Khorana, J. P. Managing Director, National Savings Bank Ltd., Bombay, will be performed today, at 5 p.m., (IST) at 14, Bilkha House, Church Gate Reclamation Bombay.

MEMORIAM

Gunvant Kapadia— In affectionate remembrance of Gunvant Kapadia who passed away on 28th August 1949.

(Inserted by his brothers)

Today's Engagements

INDIA CULTURE LEAGUE: Mr. W. M. Heartwell will speak on Education in U.S.A. together with a film show "University of California."

DADAR SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND: Mr. S. K. Patil, will visit the School on Sunday at 10 a.m.

KHADI BOARD AND NAVJIVAN SANGH: Monthly-mass -spinning programme at SHIRODKER HIGH SCHOOL Opp. GIP Work shop Parel on Sunday at 8 a.m.

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: "The Ambulance Committee at 96-98, Bora Bazar Street, offer their free services to the citizens of Bombay through their Ambulance for removing sick persons.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public Lecture on "Sleep and Dreams" followed by questions and answers on Sunday at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGAM-MATUNGA: "Talk on Growth of Literature". Sangam premises today 6 p.m.

THE BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY Regular classes on "Elementary Astrology" will be taken from 2 to 5 p.m. Mr. C. J. Krishnaswami will deliver a lecture on "Predictive Astrology" at 5 to 6 p.m. on Sunday, at Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan. 25, Chowpati Rd., Bombay.

UPLIFT OF INDIA PROVIDENT SOCIETY LTD: Bima Kesari Mr. K H. Surana has paid the sum of Rs. 210/- as donation to the Khandesh Oswal Educational Society, Bhusawal.

PLEA TO ENACT HINDU CODE BILL

Delay Deprecated

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Standing Committee of the All-India Womens Conference has called upon the Indian Parliament to enact the Hindu Code Bill before the conclusion of its next session

The Committee, which concluded its three-day session here yesterday, in a resolution charged the delay in passing the Bill as "designed to act as a smoke-screen for the direct denial of the rights of women'

It said: "The All-India Womens Conference calls the attention of the Government and the Constituent Assembly to the support and even encouragement given to the opposition by some prominent leaders to prevent women from attaining their just rights"

The resolution added: "Since the fundamental rights prescribed under the new constitution lay down the principle of having no discrimination on grounds of sex, it is essential that the social laws for the large majority of the citizens of this country should be brought on par with this right".

The Committee by another resolution "viewed with concern the country's continued dependence on imported food" and asked the Government to adopt "immediate measure" to increase food production.

Prof. Venketaswami Naidu's Recital

Prof. D. Venketaswami Naidu, the ace violinist of Andhra Desa, is giving a solo violin recital today at 5-30 p.m. at the S.I.E.S. High School, Matunga, under the auspices Shanmukhananda Fine Arts Society. He will be accompanied on Mridangam by Palguat Subbier. Prof. Naidu was elected President of the Madras Music Academy a few years back and was honoured with a title. Recently, he was honoured in Mysore with another title A scholar of note in music, Venketaswami Naidu has established a unique record as a soloist and accompanist. Recently, a public address and purse were presented to him in Madras, when top-rank leaders paid eloquent tributes to his services for music. Prof. Naidu has a unique style of 'bowing' and his string work on violin is noted for its superb melody. Having a comparative knowledge of Hindustani and Karnataki systems, he touches the life force of "Ragas and Raginis' by adroit play and pulls enthusiasm of the fans to frenzy. Both in 'alaps' and 'swaras', his picturisation of various shades of tunes and tone colourature are marvels of artistry.

BOMBAY MADRIGAL SINGERS

The Bombay Madrigal Singers, a body of amateurs, sixty strong, who perform solely for the encouragement of good music and in aid of charity, made their debut in Bandra last Sunday at St. Stanislaus' High School and sang their way into the hearts of an appreciative audience, among whom were the Consuls for Spain and Portugal. The programme included the representative works of famous Flemish and British composers of madrigals, the soloists being Maneck Sanjana (So prano) Olegario Frank (Bass) who thrill the audience with his deep and penetrating voice, Dunstan Robert (Bass) Rusi Sethna (Tenor) and Contraltos Elfrida Arnold and Phyllis Jeffery. The group was ably conducted by Victor Paranjoti, well-known in Bombay music circles, the Deputy Conductor being Cesar Coelho.

Guest Artist of the "soire musicale" was Vere da Silva who sent the audience into ecstacy with his selections. He was applauded for his faultless rendering of Danza Espagnole (de Falla) and Le Vol du Bourdon by Rimsky-Korsakov. Accompanying him at the piano was Miss Teresa Athaide who, as usual, acquited herself creditably. Mr. Alfredo Borges proposed a vote of thanks.

MORARJI URGES RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister to the Government of Bombay appealed to the people to imbibe the spirit of religious toleration and live in amity and goodwill for the betterment of their motherland.

The Home Minister who was inaugurating the Ganapati festival at the Young Men's Hindu Association this evening said India was a land where diverse and varied religious sects and creeds flourished. Unless the people practicing different creeds and religious practices tolerated and respected each other, India could not enhance her reputation in the eyes of the world.

Explaining the significance of the Ganesh Festival, he said that it should not end with merry-making and feasting, but the people should understand the thoughts and sentiments behind the festival. They should purify their hearts and re-dedicate themselves on this day to the service of the country. He added that God was one, though there were many religions and methods of worship. That was the significance of the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi who had taught all his life the message of truth and non-violence.

CITY CELEBRATES GANAPATI FESTIVAL

Saturday was observed as a public holiday, by the City of Bombay, on account of the festival of Ganapati or Ganesh or Vinayak, as this God of the Hindu pantheon is variously described.

The elephant-headed God was carried on innumerable heads and shoulders, from the early hours of the morning, to the accompaniment of music on primitive instruments. House fronts were decorated with festoons of green leaves and flowers and the deity was installed in specially prepared places, to be later immerse in the sea in an atmosphere of gaiety and pageantry.

All-India Certificate In Commerce

NEW DELHI, Aug. 27.

The following are the names of candidates who have passed the All-India Certificate Examination in Commerce held in April, 1949.

SECOND CLASS: Biswas Dijendranath; Chattopadhya Krishnapada; Choudhury Nabakumar; Das Surendra Chandra Jha Bidyadhar Nommara Ramaswamy Narayanswamy Aiyer; Chandra Kishori Lal; Geel Shri Bhagwan; Gupta Om Prakash.

RADIO

BOMBAY, Sunday, Aug. 28.

A.: 244 m (1,231 kc/s) Also 31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s) from 7-30 to 9-0 a.m., 41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s) from 12-45 to 2-30 p.m., 31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s) from 4-20/5-0 to 7-45 p.m., 41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s) from 8-0 to 11-0 p.m.

B: 353 m. (855 kc/s) Also 4.44 m. (7,240 kc/s) from 7-30 to 9-0 a.m., 31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s) from 12-45 to 2-30 p.m., 41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s) from 4-20/5-0 to 7-15 p.m., 61.98 m. (4,840 kc/s) from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m.

BOMBAY—A

7-30 a.m. Bhor Bhaee Clarionet par Bhairavin 7-40 Aj Ka Karyakram 7-45 Madhavrao Alkutkar (Pakhawaj) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Babubhai Shah (Pad) 8-45 News (G) 11-0 Tare Sitare 12-0 p.m. As in Bombay—B 12-45 Musical Interlude 12-50 Babubhai Shah (Stavan) 1-0 News (G) 1-10 As in Bombay—B 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Claire Timberlake (Vocal) 1-55 W. Mengelberg and Concertgebow Orchestra 2-0 Frieda Arnold (Contralto) 2-15 Music of Theatre 5-0 Chidanand Nagarkar (Gaud Sarang) 5-30 As in Bombay—B 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 Madhavrao Alkutkar (Pakhawaj Chowtaal) 6-30 Anjanibai Lolekar (Puria Dhanashri) 7-0 Baburao Gokhale (Bhavgeet) 7-10 Locals 7 15 Bansari Par Basant Bahar 7-30 Chidanand Nagarker (Marwa) 8-0 Babubhai Shah (Guj. Geet) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As in Bombay—B 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 As in Bombay—B 10-0 Beethoven-Hour Overture Leonora op 138 No 1.

BOMBAY—B

7-30 a.m. As in Bombay—A 7-45 News (K) 8-0 Chidanand Nagarkar (Abeer Bhairaon 8-30 News (M) 8-45 Vinodini Dikshit (Bhajan) 11-0 As in Bombay—A 12-0 p.m. Vinodini Dikshit (Gaud Sarang) 12-30 Madhavrao Alkutkar (Pakhawaj) 12-45 As in Bombay—A 1-0 Instrumental Music 1-10 Baburao Gokhale (Marathi Bhavgeet) 1-25 Husnabano (Ghazal Khamas) 1-40 News (H) 1-50 Anjanibai Lolekar (Gaud Sarang) 5-0 As in Bombay A 5-30 Gamat Jammat 6-0 Husnalano (Geet) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-15 As in Bombay—A 7-45 News (K) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 Baburao Gokhale (Marathi Bhavgeet) 8-30 Vinodini Dikshit (Thumri aur Baajan) 9-0 Anjanibai Lolekar (Nayaki Kanada) 9-30 Records by L. G. Bhagwat 9-45 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10-0 Pandit Onkarnath Thakur (Husaini Kannada).

"Red" Detenus Give Up Hunger Strike

BAREILLY, Aug. 27. (P. T. I.): Eleven Communist detenus who had been on hunger strike in the Central Prison, Izatnagar, since the first week of August have, it is learnt, given up their fast unconditionally.

The Communists demanded certain facilities, which included sleeping in the open. This concession was withdrawn by the U. P. Government early this month.

TO COPE WITH HEAVY RUSH

Advance Booking is kept open from NOW ON.

9-30 to 1 and 2 to 7 at EXCELSIOR

9-30 to 12-30 and 3 to 6-30 at OPERA HOUSE

HURRICANE HITS HOLLYWOOD COAST

Roofs Torn Off And Trees Uprooted On Wide Stretch

WEST PALMBEACH (Florida), Aug. 27, (PTI-Reuter): A tremendous tropical hurricane cut a wide swathe of destruction through Florida's rich citrus belt today causing damage estimated at millions of dollars.

The storm swept towards the heart of the peninsula after hammering the east coast where it tore off roofs and uprooted trees on a stretch of 120 miles, from Hollywood to Vero Beach.

Only one death was attributed to the storm.

NEWS BRIEFS

Compiled from PTI, UPI and U.P.A. despatches

Bonus Award

According to the award of the Industrial Court four and half months' bonus is being distributed to textile workers of Ahmedabad but it is now understood that certain mills have asked the Millowners Association to appeal to the High Court on the award of Industrial Court regarding bonus on the ground that granting of bonus should not be on average profits of all mills.

Infantile Paralysis

One case of infantile paralysis has occurred in Ahmedabad city. Municipal Health Officer, Dr. Puri is taking necessary precautions.

Date Extended

The Fiscal Commission appointed by the Government of India, to enquire into general conditions and developments of the internal trades and industries in India, and make recommendations thereon, has extended the date of submission of replies to the questionnaire sent to the various industrial and commercial concerns a few months back, from the end of August to the end of September.

Camps Closed

Two of the nine relief camps in Central Provinces have been closed since April this year and 24,000 displaced persons from the two camps have been sent to 'rehabilitation centres'.

India Invited

India has been invited to send a tripartite delegation to the first session of the I.L.O. Advisory Committee on Salaried and Professional Workers scheduled to meet in Geneva from 24 to 29 October 1949.

Fiscal Commission

Mr. D. L. Mazumdar, Member-Secretary of the Fiscal Commission, who arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning will confer with the Ministries of Finance and Industry, Government of Bombay, the Reserve Bank of India and the Tariff Board, and with the Chambers of Commerce regarding data to be collected for the work of the Fiscal Commission. He will also meet representatives.

Sugar Prices

The Indian Sugar Syndicate, Calcutta, in a statement issued on August 27 said that the prices of sugar in the country had risen recently because the "supply has fallen short of demand".

An Ordinance

The Governor-General has promulgated an ordinance to enable extension of certain laws relating to taxation of income to the merged States. Under the ordinance the central taxation acts applicable to the provinces will be applicable to the merged areas and those laws relating to similar taxation prevalent in those areas before the merging period will be repealed.

Statistical Training

A statistical training centre for Asia and the Far East will be established in New Delhi during the last week of October.

Rules Amended

The Government of India have amended the post office insurance fund rules with effect from September 1, 1949, so as to provide for the grant of loans on post office insurance policies.

WILL PAKISTAN LEAVE COMMONWEALTH?

India's Rising Prestige Eyesore To Sister Dominion

LONDON, (By Air):

FOR some time reports have been running round that Pakistan may leave the Commonwealth. Indeed, since India decided to stay in the Commonwealth, Pakistani circles have not been feeling very happy about it.

It is difficult to say if India's decision upset the Pakistani apple cart. Perhaps they believed that with India out of the Commonwealth, they would be able to exercise greater influence in the counsels of the Commonwealth. Perhaps, they would be able to get the support of the Commonwealth in their quarrels with India. Whatever their sin India's continued membership of the Commonwealth was distasteful to Pakistani circles.

STEP-MOTHERLY

Since then Pakistanis have allowed themselves to believe that the British Government is in favour of India and treats Pakistan in stepmotherly fashion. For this favouritism to India they blame Lord Mountbatten and Sir Stafford Cripps who have 'poisoned' the minds of British Ministers and others. It is forgotten that men of the intellect and stature of Nehru were bound to command respect and hearing anywhere. Undoubtedly neither in Kashmir nor in Hyderabad the British Government acted in a maner that would have suited Pakistan. But this does not warrant the conclusion that Britain is showing greater consideration to India than Pakistan. In fact more than once Britain has failed to show full appreciation of India's stand. In the matter of Hyderabad there was even hostility to India in many circles in this country. Ofcourse, since India's decision to stay in the Commonwealth the good-will towards India has grown. But this cannot be the cause of Pakistan's resentment.

RESENTMENT

Pakistan's resentment is not confined to Britain. It extends more or less, to all countries which naturally look to India as greater of the two countries carved out of Indian subcontinent. The invitation of President Truman to Pandit Nehru was particularly discomforting. Mr. Robert Trumbell says in the New York Times "Many believe that the prospective visit of Liaquat Ali Khan to Moscow in the autumn is the answer to President Truman's invitation to the Indian Prime Minister, Nehru to come to the United States, which Mr. Nehru plans to do on October 11..it is generally accepted in diplomat circles that the Pakistan Prime Minister's invitation to Moscow by Premier Stalin was arranged by Foreign Minister, Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan with Jacob A. Malik Soviet delegate to Lake Success, after Mr. Nehru had decided to go to the United States."

EYE SORE

India's enhanced reputation and respect in the United Nations has not added to the joy and happiness of Pakistanis. India's resources and geographical situation and shrewd leadership of Nehru, according to the "Times" gave India a leading place in South-East Asia. But says, the journal, it would be idle to pretend that India's leadership in seeking to bring all free people of Asia together is undisputed by Pakistan. "This is not surprising. Pakistan could not indeed, be very happy about the rising prestige of a country with which, to quote the Manchester Guardian correspondent it is in a perpetual "cold war". "Some Pakistanis" says the correspondent, "out of resentment "against India and the West", are in favour of gestures towards Russia, and this may take Pakistan farther than it now dreams." It has been noted in the British press that the number of British people invited at the official birthday party of Pakistan was fairly small. The smallness of British attendance is considered by some as reflecting the existing Pakistani mood. But easily greater significance may be attached to these "straws in the wind."

REMOTE CHANCES

No doubt Pakistan is not satisfied with either Britain or Commonwealth. But this does not necessarilly mean it would leave the Commonwealth. Pakistan indeed is more dependent on British personnel than India is. In other respects too it cannot dispense with British help and guidance. Thus the chances of Pakistan leaving the Commonwealth are indeed not great and that is perhaps why "threats" are not being taken seriously. But it is very likely that Pakistan will follow the lead of India and become a republic without acknowledging allegiance to the Crown. This was expected when the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference arrived at their historic decision to accept Indian Republic in the Commonwealth family. Recent events have only reinforced those expectations.

But whether Pakistan stays in or out of the Commonwealth, makes friends with East or West, its future depends mainly on the maintenance of friendly relations with India. Even friends of Pakistan recognise the supreme need of cooperation between India and Pakistan.

TOKYO, Aug. 27, (UPA): General Dudley Russell, former Commander of British troops in India, arrived here today accompanied by his wife.

General Russell came to Tokyo on duty and was expected to leave on Sunday on a mission to Hongkong.

STEP NEARER AUSTRIAN TREATY

Soviet Withdraw Two Demands

LONDON, Aug. 27, (PTI-Reuter): The Foreign Ministers' Deputies negotiating for an Austrian State Treaty today came a step nearer agreement.

The Soviet delegate agreed to withdraw two demands which the three Western Powers have hithero regarded as going beyond the meaning of the agreement reached by the Council of Foreign Ministers in Paris.

These two demands were advanced under list No. 1 of German assets to be ceded to the Soviet Union, dealing with oil-extraction properties as distinct from oil-exploration areas.

It was also agreed today that the 150 million dollars which Austria is to pay in settlement of plants returned to her by the Soviet Union shall be payable in any freely convertible currency and not as hitherto claimed by the Soviet delegate solely in dollars.

Greek Offer To "Free Albanians

ATHENS, Aug. 27, (PTI-Reuter): Premier Alexander Diomedes yesterday night foreshadowed Greek Government support for the anti-Communist "Free Albanians" movement according to the Athens News Agency, and added if the "Free Albanians" movement succeds in creating a really representative Government in Albania "we would be ready to collaborate seriously with it in a spirit of the greatest friendship."

Formation of a "Free Albanian" committee to encourage resistance to Communism and recruit help from Albanians abroad was announced in Paris yesterday.

Its Chairman is M. Midhat Prasheri, former Albanian Minister in Athens.

Lord Vigneshwara is reverently taken to the devotee's house to do 'puja'.

REVIVAL OF AIR PAGEANTS

All-India Rally To Be Held At Calcutta

BOMBAY, Aug. 24, (PTI): Air rallies, which were in abeyance in India during the war, are to be revived on an extensive scale early in January 1950, it was learnt in Bombay today.

Arrangements are being made by the Bengal Flying Club to hold an All India Air Pageant at the Barrackpore Airport in Calcutta. About 602 aircraft of different types, including Dakotas, Skymasters and Constellations, as also the newly-acquired three Jet-Vampires and a fleet of 'Tempest' aircraft of the Royal Indian Air Force, are expected to participate in the pageant.

The Executive Committee of the Aero Club of India, which met in New Delhi recently, discussed arrangements to revive air pageants and appointed a 15-man technical subcommittee to work out the details.

The Governor-General of India, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Defence Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh, and the service chiefs General K. M. Cariappa, Air Marshal Sir Thomas Elmhirst, Air Vice-Marshal S. Mukherjee and Vice-Admiral W. E. Parry ar eexpected to watch the air pageant in Calcutta.

AFTER TEN YEARS

This will be the first rally to be held in India after ten years. The last one was held at Karachi in 1939, in which about 30 aircraft of different flying clubs took part.

Flight/Lieut. P. T. V. Nath, Secretary of the Aero Club of India who left Bombay today for Nagpur after a two-day visit to the Bombay Flying Club, told the Press Trust of India that five trophies and two shields, bought from the United Kingdom, would be awarded to deserving aviators for their performance in exercises, formations and diving acrobatics.

Flight/Lieut Nath said that he was now touring India's flying clubs to enlist their co-operation for the success of the first All India Air Pageant. He had already visited Calcutta, Patna, Lucknow, and Bareilley, and would visit Hyderabad, Bangalore and Madras before returning to New Delhi on September 10.

Invitations are also being issued to world's topranking aviators, and flying clubs in Europe, U.S.A., Middle East, and South East Asia to take part in the air exercises. Among those to be invited is the 44-year old famous British aviator. James Allen Mollison, who visited India four years ago.

FIRST ALL-INDIAN TRAINER AIRCRAFT

BANGALORE, Aug. 26. (PTI): A conference of officials of the Civil Aviation Directorate and Air Headquarters, Delhi, was held today at the Hindustan Aircraft Factory to study details of HT-2, the first All-Indian designed trainer aircraft, now being developed at the factory.

After inspecting the "mock-up" (model built of plywood and wooden ribs), of the plane the conference generally approved the design and arrangements made by the factory for the manufacture of the aircraft.

"All Through" Flying Training Scheme

NEW DELHI, August 28 (UPI): A new "All Through' flying training scheme has just been introduced by air headquarters with a view to improving flying training and stepping up both the standard and number of future pilots of the Royal Indian Air Force.

The "All Through" flying training system provides for two distinct stages of training, namely, basic and advanced, each lasting 39 weeks. In the basic stage, the pupil pilot will have completed his training, in a carefully selected syllabus of ground subjects and 85 to 100 hours flying on modern trainer aircraft. He will also have been introduced to drill, mess life and other service traditions. Which will, prepare him eventual to take his place as an officer in India air arm.

The percentage of wastage in flying Which will, prepare him eventually to training, will be considerably reduced with the introduction of the news scheme. In the advanced stage of flying training the pupil will be converted on service aircraft and moulded irto a service pilot as distinct from the civil flier. On making the grade he will undergo further conversion training on operational aircraft such as spitfire and tempest or other multiengined aircraft to suit his natural aptitude for becoming either a fitter of a bomber pilot.

NO BASIS FOR HUGE FALL IN IMPORTS

Commerce Ministry Says It Is Too Early To Frame Authentic Estimate

NEW DELHI, August 27.

THE Commerce Ministry today said that there was no official basis to reports that imports during the current year would be less than last year's by Rs. 129 crores.

Stating that it was too early to frame a useful estimate of the total value of imports during the whole of the year, a press note issued by the Ministry today said:

"The Government of India have recently revised the list of articles which may be imported under open general licence, and a programme for the licensing of commodities not covered by O.G.L. during July-December 1949 has also been trawn up. The policy in accordance with which licences will be issued in respect of these commodities is being worked out, and a public notice inviting applications for licences will be issued as early as possible.

"The position will be further revised in a few months' time and the import programme for the half year January-June, 1950 will be framed towards the end of 1949, when full data should be available not only of arrivals under the recently cancelled O.G.L. XV and of the value of imports under O.G.L. concession licences, but also of the trend of exports during July-December 1949. Hence, it is too early to frame a useful estimate of the total value of imports during the whole of the year.

"There is no official basis, therefore, for reports which have appeared in certain sections of the press that taking the year as a whole imports this year will be less than last year's by Rs. 129 crores".

From Export Control To Licensing Control

NEW DELHI, Aug. 27 (PTI): The Government of India have transferred six items in part "C" of the schedule of the Export Control Notification to the licensing Control of the Chief Controller of Exports with immediate effect, the Ministery of Commerce announced today.

The items which were so far under the control of the Director-General of Industries and Supplies are: (1) Surgical and veterinary instruments, (2) Metals and ores excluding iron and steel and tin, (3) Metal manufactures, (4) Rubber tyres and tubes, (5) Motor vehicles and parts, and (6) Wood and timber.

Applications for exports of these items, the announcement said, are to be made to the Deputy Chief Controller of Exports at Bombay and Calcutta, or the Export Trade Controller at Madras or Amritsar in accordance with procedure to be shortly notified. Pending applications with the Director-General of Industries and Supplies are now being taken up by the Chief Controller of Exports in New Delhi but applications are not to be addressed in future to either.

Further details are being published in a Gazette notification, the announcement added.

Greeks Support "Free Albanian" Movement

ATHENS, August 26, (PTI-Reuter): Premier Alexander Diomedes tonight foreshadowed Greek Government support for the anti-Communist "Free Albanian" movement according to the Athens news agency, and added if the "Free Albanian" movement succeeds in creating a really representative Government in Albania "We would be ready to collaborate seriously with it in a spirit of the greatest friendship".

Formation of a "Free Albanians" Committee to encourage resistance to Communism and recruit help from Albanians abroad was announced in Paris today.

Its Chairman is M. Midhat Prasheri former Albanian Minister in Athens.

A Rich Life

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 27. (P.T.I. - Reuter). Chengelryen Moodley, former fruit merchant and greengrocer on the East Rand, has died in Benon, Transvaal at the age of 105.

Moodley who was born in South India, was a father of 16 children, grandfather of seventy and great grandfather of 36. He arrived in Natal 71 years ago.

DEPORTATION OF CHINESE HELD UP

Australian High Court's Order On Government

SYDNEY, Aug. 27, (PTI-Reuter): The Australian High Court, specially summoned to meet in a judge's home, today ordered the Government to hold its hand in a move to deport 38 Chinese held as prohibited immigrants under the War Refugees' Removal Act.

It was reported yesterday that Commonwealth Immigration Officers had chartered a plane to take the Chinese to Hong Kong.

Affidavits were lodged with the court challenging the validity of the act, and Mr. Justice Dudley Williams granting injunctions restraining the Government's action fixed a further hearing for Monday.

Benares State Merger Soon

NEW DELHI, Aug. 27, (P. T. I.): The Maharaja of Benares met Mr. V. P. Menon, Adviser, States Ministry, this morning and is understood to have finalised details on the merger of the State in the United Provinces. The ruler is shortly expected to visit Bombay to call upon the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and sign the merger deed.

5 Killed In Plane Crash

LEOPOLDVILLE (Belgian Congo) August 27 (PTI-Reuter): Five people were killed when a Dakota aircraft crash-landed and burst into flames shortly after taking off from Leopoldville airport today. Two were passengers and the others members of the crew.

The aircraft was carrying 16 passengers and a crew of four.

INDO-PAK FISHERIES COUNCIL

To Meet In Australia Next April

SINGAPORE, August 26, (PTI): The Indo-Pakistan Fisheries Council will hold its second session in Australia in April next year at the invitation of the Australian Government says an announcement from the Office of the Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in South East Asia in Singapore.

The Executive Committee of the Council which met in Calcutta from August 11 to 15, Discussed a number of subjects, including matters arising from the Council's first meeting held in Singapore in March this year. It also discussed arrangements for the second meeting of the Council.

Dr. Bini Prasad (India), is the Chairman of the Committee.

Free Export Of Oils To Pakistan

RAJKOT, Aug. 27, (P. T. I.): Groundnut oil, cocoanut oil and linseed oil can now be exported to Pakistan without a permit according to advice received by Saurashtra Government from the Government of India. Mustard oil and 'frozen oils' were already allowed to be exported without a licence.

A quota of 30,000 tons of mustard oil, 15,000 tons of groundnut oil, 6,000 tons of cocoanut oil, 15,000 tons of vanaspati and 6,000 tons of linseed oil has been sanctioned for Pakistan for the year ending June 1950 by the Government of India.

People IN THE NEWS

Government House News

GANESHKHIND, August 25: Rani Maharaj Singh received Colonel B. Basu.

Rani Maharaj Singh visited the Poona Nursery School, Padamji Park, where she was received by the Superintendent, Dr. P. G. Bhagwat and Mrs. Bhagwat.

The Rt. Revd. Bishop D'Souza, The Rt. Revd. Bishop Gracias, The Rt. Revd. Bishop L. Raymond, The Rt. Revd. Bishop P. Thomas, The Rt. Revd. Bishop Fernandes, The Rt. Revd. W. G. Jeffroy and Mrs. Jeffroy, Dr. and Mrs. da Gama, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Smith, Mr. S. T. Fernandes, Mrs. Roach, Mr. and Mrs. Aiman, Mrs. E. M. Sant Singh, Dr. A Brash and Senr. Captain and Mrs. Milton Rand came to lunch.

The Governor of Bombay and Rani Maharaj Singh dined with Mr. and Mrs. W. X. Mascarenhas at their residence, 17, Elphinstone Road Poona.

★

M. S. GOLWALKAR

AMBALA, August 27. (U.P.I.): Mr. M. S. Golwalkar, the R. S. S. Chief, who is undertaking a tour of the East Punjab arrived here at 12 noon. About 50,000 people received him at the Amsla railway station—a record crowd—in the recent history of Ambala.

The R. S. S. Chief was then taken in a procession. He is leaving for Amritsar tomorrow morning.

★

G. V. MAVLANKAR

AHMEDABAD, August 27. (U.P.I.): The speaker of the Indian Parliament Mr. G. V. Mavlankar has been elected President of the Gujrat Vidya Sabha.

★

LOY HENDERSON

NEW DELHI, August 27. (U.P.I.): Mr. Loy Henderson, U. S. Ambassador in India will leave for the United states in the first week of September for certain consultations with the Home Government it is learnt.

Mr. Henderson who is at present on a tour in South India is expected to arrive here tomorrow.

★

WINSTON CHURCHILL

NICE, France, August 27. (U.P.A.): Winston Churchill was reported today to have virtually recovered from a cold and that he may he able to leave here on Monday.

MAKE RAJASTHAN PROSPEROUS

Premier's Call To People

JAIPUR, Aug. 27. (P. T. I.): Pandit Hiralal Shashtri, Prime Minister of the Rajasthan Union called on the people during his two day tour of Nathdwara, Kankroli and Rajnagar to make a united effort to tackle the Union's various problems.

He added that that the Union was in the process of transformation into a single homogeneous administrative unit and it was the duty of every citizen to bend his energies to making this Union prosperous.

The Union, he said at Rajnagar should develop all available natural resources.

Self-sufficiency in food had also to be attained. He assured farmers that Government would assistt them to the best of its capacity".

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

NEW DELHI, Aug. 27. (PTI): A wooden piece which sheds light at night has been recovered from the River Ganges at Hardwar by a refugee from West Pakistan, according to a report received here today.

The wooden piece, which is seven inches long and one inch in diameter, starts shining when the sun sets and its luminosity disappears with dawn, the report said. The light of the stick becomes brighter when water is poured on it.

During daytime, however, the stick does not give any light even when taken to a dark room.

SOVIET TROOP CONCENTRATIONS ON YUGOSLAV BORDER

U.S. Move To Take Over Formosa

CHINESE ENVOY'S TALKS WITH MACARTHUR

Reds Enter Capital Of Kansu. On Tibetan Border

HONG KONG August 27 (PTI-Reuter).

THE Chinese newspaper "Takungpao" today reported that the United States had officially informed the Chinese Nationalist Government that she intended to take over the Nationalist stronghold of Taiwan (Formosa) as part of the American occupied territory in the Pacific.

The paper said that a leading Nationalist politician, General Wu Te Chen, discussed this with General Douglas Macarthur, without postive result.

Other Chinese reports said that the United States wanted agreement with Chiang for the occupation of Taiwan, to forestall its occupation by Chinese Communists.

Advance Communist units under command of the one-eyed Gen. Liu Po-Chen were reported 130 miles from Canton, Nationalist capital, today as the Communists renewed their attacks on four sectors.

Gen. Liu is developing a two-pronged attack across the border of southern Kiangsi into Kwangtung. He is attacking with four of his nine armies, and one report said that two more armies had been transferred from Hunan province to join the attack.

The drive is aimed toward Hoping and Wangwuan, in northern Kwangtung, which suggests that the main threat to Canton may now come from the north-east rather than down the Hankow railway from the north.

Standing in general's way are only the remnants of the Nationalist Twelfth and Thirteenth Army Groups, possibly numbering not more than 20,000 men. They are plagued by Thousands of guerillas.

Developments reported on other sectors were:-Gen. Pens Teh-Huai's forces entered Lanchow, nationalist capital of the far west province of Kansu after a siege High Nationalist Government officials have fled.

In Hunan Province Gen. Lin Piao recaptured several towns on both sides of the Hankow-Canton railway lost to the Nationalist during the past week.

Gen. Chen Yi's forces were reported advancing unchecked on the south of the treaty port of Amoy, entering towns only 45 miles to the north.

Guerillas are reported to have joined up with Liu Po-Chen's regulars at Tingnan, southern Kiangsi. They have surrounded many larger towns in east Kwangtung.

Some are said to be advancing towards Hoyuan, about 100 miles north east of Hong Kong.

Despite the defensive advantages of the terrain in this region, observers here doubt whether the Nationalists can stem the Communist advance.

Better quality Nationalist troops in the area of Kukong on the Hankow railway 120 miles north of Canton, appear to be holding their own against Liu Po-Chen's attempts to reach the railway from Kanchow.

These troops include the Twenty-first Army Group, which was rushed from Hainan island after being evacuated from Tsingtao in the north.

RED ATTACK ON ISLAND

Further north the Communists have begun probing attacks on Ti Yao-Shan island, near the Chusan islands, where the Nationalists maintain air and naval bases.

These bases are regarded as vital for the maintenance of the nationalist blockade of Communist-held ports. They are also being used for air attacks in support of Nationalist armies. Nationalist reports say that the first attacks on the island were beaten back.

KAREN STRONGHOLD RECAPTURED

RANGOON, Aug. 27 (PTI)-Reuter): Burmese Government troops have reoccupied Tantabin, an important Karen stronghold along the Hlaing river about 25 miles northwest of Rangoon, after fierce fighting, tonight's Communique reported.

Navy gunboats shelled Communist concentrations near Syriam across the river from Rangoon, inflicting heavy casualties on the rebels, it said.

In Central Burma, the Communique reported several clashes in the Kyaukse district, south of Mandalay, where large-scale Communist rebel activity has flared up.

GRAMMOS CLEARED OF RED REBELS

Greek Forces Capture Two More Places

ATHENS, Aug. 27, (UPA): A Greek General Staff communique announced Saturday that the entire Grammos area between Alikmon and Sarandaporos rivers had been cleared of Communist guerrillas.

Sarandapros river runs roughly north and south in the Mount of Olympus area of Eas Cenral Greece.

Meanwhile, Greek troops moving along the Greco-Albanian border seized the heights of Kouria and Pousia. Casualties during the past 24 hours were listed as 45 army dead and 349 wounded. Guerrilla losses were placed at 263 killed and 48 captured.

BRITAIN TO AID DEFENCE OF MACAO

MACAO, August 27 (PTI-Reuter): Secret talks held here recently between Liut. Gen. F. W. Festing, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Hong Kong, and Commander Albeano Oliveira, Governor of Macao, have led to a belief here that Britain will come to the aid of this 400-year old Portuguese colony opposite Hong Kong, if threatened by developments in China.

Commander Oliveira and his Chief of Staff propose to return Gen. Festing's visit by going to Hong Kong shortly.

The Macao garrison is to be increased about 6,000 Portuguese and coloured African troops by the end of this month, it was learned today.

Macao is, 40 miles west of Hong Kong, and consists of the six square miles of Portuguese settlement.

Royal Visit To Australia

DATE DEPENDS UPON GENERAL ELECTIONS

SYDNEY, Aug. 27, (PTI-Reuter): The King and Queen and Princess Margaret will visit Australia next year, the Sunday Herald reported today.

A despatch from a London Correspondent, quoting persons in close contact with Buckingham Palace, stated that the date of the visit could not be announced, until Prime Minister Clement Attlee had fixed the date of the general election.

The dispatch added that Australian officials thought 1951 a more probable date, because of the fifth anniversary celebrations of the founding of the Australian Commonwealth.

Nevertheless, the correspondent stated, Buckingham Palac contacts insisted that 1950 would be the year as the King's presence in Britain would be indispensible during the 1951 "festival of Britain".

6 "IRON LUNGS" FOR INDIA

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27, (PTI-Reuter)— Six "iron lungs" from the United States are due to be flown to Bombay early next week for victims of the Indian infantile paralysis epidemic.

They are the first shipment of 20 "iron lungs" requested from the World Health Organisation by the Government of India within 24 hours of receiving an urgent cable from World Health Organisation headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

The Washington Bureau had secured 16 "lungs" from American manufactures who were fighting to meet orders to combat the current United States epidemic.

MADRAS, Aug 27, (UPI): The Plenary Council of All-Catholic Archbishops and Bishops throughout the country, the first ever to be held in India, will meet at Bangalore in January 1950 under the presidency of Cardinal Thomas Gilory, Archbishop of Sydney, who has been appointed by H. H. the Pope as Papal lacate at the Council.

Belgrade Moves Forces To Curb Cominform Sabotage

RED SHIP ON THE DANUBE DEFIES ORDERS

PARIS, August 27, (UPA): The Paris newspaper 'Le Figaro', in a dispatch from its Vienna correspondent, today reported large-scale Rumanian and Soviet troop movements in Rumania, "mostly toward the Yugoslav frontier".

The dispatch said that "army leaves have been cancelled". It added: 'Russian troops pass through Jassy and Galatz night and day, and big troop concentrations are taking place along the Yugoslav frontier."

REVOLUTION IN BOLIVIA

Fascist Group Behind Outbreaks

La Paz, Bolivia, Aug. 27 (UPI): A revolution has broken out in Bolivia, it was officially announced today.

The announcement said that the revolution was instigated by the political party "National Revolutionary Movement," which has been officially described as a Fascist group. It said that the outbreaks occurred at the towns of Cochabamba, Oruro and Santa Cruz.

A communique said the revolt had been put down in Oruro province whose borders lie only 80 miles south of La Paz, but indicated that it still was continuing in the Cochabamba and Santa Cruz provinces. The former is 80 miles east of La Paz.

COMINFORM CAMPAIGN

BELGRADE, August 27 (UPA):— Yugoslavia denied today that it was fortifying its Rumanian frontier and charged Cominform leaders with futilely trying to arouse war passions of their people against Yugoslavia.

The official Yugoslav Communist Party organ 'Borba' discussed the charges made recently at party Congress in Tunnu Severin, Rumania near the Yugoslav border, that Yugoslavia was collaborating with Greece against the Communist rebels and that she would "lend her territory to the United States and Britain for their attack against Rumania, and the Soviet Union."

The paper said that the charges were "part of the Cominform campaign of Rumanian leadership aimed at inflaming the Chauvinistic passions against Yugoslavia among the Rumanian masses and thus prepare them for an attempt to carry on a revolutionary campaign against Yugoslavia.

Soviet Ship Defies Yugoslav Orders

BELGRADE, August 27 (UPA): A Russian war ship steamed down the 200-mile stretch of the Danube River through Yugoslavia earlier this month from Rumania to Hungary and returned yesterday defying Yugoslavian orders to halt on both occasions. This was learned early today from irrefutable sources and was confirmed in full by the Yugoslav Ministry of Transport officials.

Effort To Counter Cominform Sabotage

BELGRADE, August 27 (UPA): Reports from Trieste said today that Yugoslavia has moved troops into its Fiume and Pola areas in an apparent efforts to curb any Cominform sabotage.

A Trieste dispatch quoted official Italian sources there as saying that Yugoslav troops were moved into strategic positions in the north-west corner of the country after a fire broke out on Thursday in the big Romsa Oil Refinery at Fiume, the third largest in Europe.

An official Yugoslav announcement confirmed the report of fire, but said that it was extinguished quickly. The announcement said that the refinery was again operating at full capacity.

Trieste reported, however, that billowing columns of dense smoke still covered the Fiume area today. Reliable sources in the international city said that intense heat hampered all efforts to extinguish the fire.

How Fire Started

Reports circulating in Trieste said that the fire was started by two hand grenades thrown by Cominform agents seeking an overthrow of Marshal Tito's Government for its refusal to take dictation from Moscow. Official Italian sources in Trieste said that other Yugoslav troops were sent

(Continued on Page 17)

CLASHES ON IRAN BORDER

Frontier River Patrols Open Fire

TEHERAN, August 27 (UPA):— New Border clashes of "moderate intensity" between Soviet and Iranian frontier guards were reported today by an Iranian General Staff spokesman.

The spokesman said the clashes occurred on August 19 along the Atrak River in Gorgean province. He said fighting began when the Soviet and Iran patrols met and both opened fire without inflicting any casualties.

The spokesman denied the reports that the Soviets had destroyed the Irarinan Frontier post and explained that "these clashes were most common since the frontier is undefined."

Bevin Leaving For Washington On August 31

LONDON, (By Radio.)

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, is sailing for the United States on August 31 in the "Mauretania" to attend the forthcoming economic talks in Washington. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Cripps, who is also attending the Washington talks, will travel by the same ship.

Meanwhile, Mr. Bevin is having a busy time in London. He has seen U Maung, the Burmese Foreign Minister, who flew back from New York to see him, and has paid a courtesy visit to King Abdullah of Jordan who is now in Britain.

Ahmedabad Industrialist Arrested

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug 27: Yesterday police arrested well-known industrialist and mill owner of Ahmedabad along with his manager on charge of alleged cheating committed in Gopalganj in Bihar Province.

The complaint had been filed by sub-divisional magistrate in Bihar. They were produced before the magistrate who released them on bail.

Star Wounded In Movie Fight

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 27, (UPA): Actress Ida Lupino will be off work for several days with several deep arm cuts suffered in a movie fight, it was revealed today.

The star was thrown against a scaffolding on the 45-foot high Catwalk yesterday, while doing a fight scene with Howard Duff and Stephen McNally.

15 Akalis Set Free

AMRITSAR, August 27. (P.T.I.): Fifteen Akalis, who were arrested here last night for having staged a black flag demonstration against Sardar Baldev Singh, were released on the intervention of the Defence Minister and Giani Kartar Singh.

Dollar Crisis Talks

CRIPPS' FORMULA TO BRIDGE GAP

WASHINGTON, August 27 (PTI-Reuter): The Dollar crisis talks between the United States, Britain and Canada opened here today with a meeting of experts for "technical and fact-finding discussions."

They were preparing the way for the meeting on September 7, of the Three Powers Finance and Foreign Ministers—Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Ernest Bevin (Britain) Mr. John Snyder and Mr. Dean Acheson (United States) Mr. Lester Pearson and Mr. Douglas Abbott (Canada).

On September 13, representatives of the member countries of the International Monetary Fund are also expected to discuss questions related to the dollar and sterling position.

The basic question before all three conferences is the same.

Mandate To Cripps

LONDON, August 27 (PTI-Reuter): The British Cabinet will meet on Monday to give Sir Stafford Cripps his final mandate for the economic "Big Three" dollar crisis talks which opens at Washington on September 7.

Britain's approach to the 'Big Three" talks will reflect no "cap in hand" attitude. Sir Stafford Cripps will advance concrete proposals aimed at narrowing the dollar gap.

Britain will urge a lowering of American tariff barriers, it was learned. She will propose international commodity agreements to provide Sterling area dollar earning products such as rubber, tin, cocoa—with a steady market at stable prices in the hard currency areas.

She will also recommend and extension of American large scale investment in sterling area countries.

Britain is not expected to ask for loans.

FORWARD BLOC SACKS JOGLEKAR

CALCUTTA, August 27 (PTI): The Central Executive of the All-India Forward Bloc Group, led by Pt. Sheel Bhadra Yajee, has removed Mr. K. N. Joglekar from the post of General Secretary and elected Mr. Satya Priya Baperjee in his place. The Executive concluded its four-day session here today.

The charge against Mr. Joglekar was that he delivered a speech at the Hooghly District Workers' Conference at Chandernagore which, the Central Executive felt, "was in contravention of the party resolution on negotiation talks of both the sections of the All-India Forward Bloc."

The Central Executive suspended Mr. Palini Mukherjee from its Secretaryship for his 'anti-party activities'.

Mr. Sheel Bhadra Yajee and Mr. Chotubhai Shukla were elected Chairman and Deputy-Chairman, respectively, of the Central Executive for the ensuing year.

Stop Press

WASHINGTON DENIES IT

WASHINGTON, August 27. (P.T.I.-Reuter): The State Department today denied any knowledge of an American plan to take over the Chinese Nationalist-held island of Taiwan (Formosa).

WASHINGTON TOP SECRET

WASHINGTON, August 27. (U.P.A.): International Monetary Fund experts are reported to have virtually completed a top secret report which, with certain reservations, advocates a re-alignment of some Western European currencies, including Sterling, a reliable diplomatic source said today. It said the report was purely an advisory one.

CAIRO MURDER TRIAL

CAIRO, August 27. (P.T.I.-Reuter): The trial of Abdul Meged Ahmed Hassan, 22-year-old veterinary student, who is charged with the murder of Egyptian Premier Nokrashy Pasha in December 1948 began here today before the Supreme Military Tribunal.

Arraigned before the court were fourteen other youths, accused of complicity in the murder.

Biggest Problem Before Asia

NEHRU ON ABOLITION OF ZAMINDARI

Alerts Congress On Path Of Sacrifice To Avert Doom

"In the past we were unmindful of our selfish interests and even forgot our families when fighting for Swaraj. If we leave the path that we pursued so far we shall be doomed", said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Prime Minister, while supporting a resolution at the meeting of the United Provinces' Provincial Congress Committee at Kanpur on Saturday, on the abolition of Zamindari and land reforms in the Province.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru declared that the greatest problem Asia was facing was that of the land. If this problem was solved,, other big problems would automatically be solved. The conditions in Asia and India had reached a stage when the problem would have to be solved in this country. Otherwise "it will create difficulties in our path and may lead us to disaster".

Pandit Nehru called upon Congressmen to "awaken" the province on this issue and thus not only solve the problem of Zamindari abolition but revitalise the Congress.

TIME FOR TRIAL

Pandit Nehru congratulated the U. P. Government for framing the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Bill, and said: "It is a great weapon in the hands of Congressmen through which they can approach the masses to solve their problems. This is a time of your trial and if you handle this weapon correctly, you will create enthusiasm in the people to solve other problems. This way you will succeed in rousing the people to action, for raising the standard of living not only in this province but throughout the country.

"The way in which Congress had been working during the past two or three years was not very creditable", he said. "People in this country and outside are surprised whether this is the organisation which carried out a revolution in this country. This does not mean that the Congress organisation is finished but perhaps it is feeling tired".

WREATH ALONE WON'T DO

"What is the thing which gave us strength in the past and led us to victory against great hurdles", he asked. "It was the strength given by Mahatma Gandhi by his ideals and methods of work. We utter Mahatma Gandhi's name very often and in Delhi people go to place wreaths on his samadhi at Rajghat but that does not suffice. We have to think whether we have fallen from the ideals which we kept before us for the last 25 years and whether we have deviated from our path.

"This is the time of our great trial. We have lived so far on our past earnings. But that cannot continue for ever. Whatever influence the Congress had on the people in the past was due to the capacity of the Congressmen to suffer and sacrifice for their great ideals and for the service of the people. In the past we had lived on our sacrifices and service and if we do not do it now people will forget what we had done for them.

STOP BICKERINGS

Pandit Nehru deplored the factions and party rivalries that had crept in the Congress and said that these evils could not be removed by blaming others for their shortcomings. "What was the thing which gave us strength in the past and enabled Mahatmaji even to win away his opponents", he enquired. Gandhiji, he said, never stressed anybody's shortcomings but always drew his attention towards his good behaviour in the past and thus in a way compelled him to pursue a right path. "We must also try to pursue the same methods otherwise the great organisation will whither away".

The Prime Minister said: "Members from our Embassy in Brazil have told me that in that country people living in the distant villages do not know the name of India but know the name of Mahatma Gandhi. The first question that they ask our people there is "do you belong to Mahatma Gandhi's country?"

"I am surprised that after 25 years of our association with Mahatmaji's ideals we are forgetting them. We saw how our strength increased by following those ideals and how now we are feeling weak. If we cannot profit by past experience how shall we continue to rise in the future?"

"Great revolution has taken place in India. Revolution does not mean lathi-charges and firings. Revolution is something which changes the course of the lives of the peple. You will deceive yourselves if you think that now that the revolution has taken place you can sit at ease and win personal interests. Your inaction will give birth to new forces which shall drive you away like the refuse that is thrown away by a broom".

"In the past we were unmindful of our selfish interests and even forgot our families when fighting for Swaraj. If we leave the path that we pursued so far we shall be doomed".

AVOID VACUUM

"I am tired of these bickerings. I am proud of Congressmen and particularly of those in U.P. but the bickerings have disappointed me. I am not afraid of these party factions but of the fact that ultimately the work of the Congress suffers by it what work you have done in the past few months? there is no vacuum. Either you fight among yourselves or work"

SARDAR'S HEALTH

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The progress in Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's health is being maintained steadily, and "considerable improvement is visible", according to a member of his personal staff tonight.

Among those who called on Sardar Patel today were Mr. J. R. D. Tata, South African Indian leaders, Dr. Y. M. Dadoo and Mr. Ismail Kachalia, Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, Mr. C. H. Bhabha and the Maharaja of Cutch.

NO RED MENACE IN U.P.

Mr. Tandon said in the United Provinces the Communists had no influence. People knew what the Congress Government and Congressmen were doing for them. "We have no fears that people can be incited against the Congress. Such instigators will be sadly disappointed here".—At the U. P. P. C. C. meeting at Kanpur.

COMMUNIST SABOTAGE ON S. I. RAILWAY

Indo-Ceylon Express Saved By Vigil Of Gangman

MADRAS, August 27 (UPI)

WHAT would have been a serious railway disaster on the South Indian Railway, was said to have been averted by the timely action and devotion to duty of a railway gangman. The mischief, is alleged to have been perpetrated by certain Communists, who are said to be underground.

According to a report received from Pudukottah, in the early hours of Mondoy last before the Indo-Ceylon express was about to pass the gangman on duty between Tondaimannalur and Kumaramangalam stations on the Tiruchinopalli-Pudukottam lines, noticed two fish-plates missing from the line. He immediately arranged to stop the coming train and had repairs carried out. After a delay of 90 minutes, the Indo-Ceylon Express was allowed to proceed. Police investigations are proceeding.

CYPRUS REDS WANT UNION WITH GREECE

NICOSIA (Cyprus), Aug. 27, (PTI-Reuter): The sixth annual Congress of Akel (he Cyprus Communist Party) opened its two-day session today at Limassol.

Ezekias Papaioannou, provisionel General Secretary, told the Congress that Akel's only aim was union with Greece.

"Our party will reject any constitution that may be offered to Cyprus by Britain", he said.

"We shall also fight to assure the failure of such a constitution in Cyprus".

KASHMIR TRUCE TALKS

New Compromise Proposals

SRINAGAR, August 27. (PT.I): The Kashmir Commission today decided to send a two-man delegation to Karachi and Delhi to submit to Pakistan and Indian Governments written proposals of its further course of action for the conclusion of a truce agreement in Jammu and Kashmir.

While the Commission maintained strict secrecy on details of the next step observers here believe that the Commission's proposals envisage certain compromise suggestions on disputed issues with a view to bringing together both Governments for joint discussion of Truce.

LEWIS AVENGES DEFEAT

C. C. I. Badminton

BOMBAY, Saturday.

India's Thomas Cup Captain, George Lewis, tonight avenged his defeat that he suffered in the Suburban Badminton Championships at the hands of Henry Ferreira. In one of the best singles match seen so far in the present C.C.I. Badminton Championships, Lewis beat Ferreira in three exciting games. A heroic effort to recover in the last game by Ferreira was foiled by the clever drops and tosses of the G.O.M. of Indian Badminton. Lewis now meets Davindar Mohan in the final, the latter having beaten B. D. Shroff in the other semi-final played this evening.

The men's doubles semi-final between M. S. Patil M. K. Bhopardikar and Henry Ferreira and Homi Taiyarkhan, was played at a very fast pace and resulted in a victory for Homi-Henry combine.

The following were the results:—

Men's Singles

SEMI-FINALS: Davindar Mohan beat Burjor Shroff, 15-4, 15-10; George Lewis beat Henry Ferreira, 11-15, 15-8, 15-11.

Junior's Singles

SEMI-FINALS: Suresn Phalnikar beat V. G. Adhye, 15-4, 15-8; Vikram Bhat beat Sharad Desai, 15-13, 15-5.

Men's Doubles

D. G. Mugwe and B. V. Ullal beat R. A. Dongre and G. P Shirke, 15-5, 15-11; H Ferreira and Homi Talyarkhan, beat M. S. Patil and M. K. Bhopardikar, 15-12, 9-15, 15-9.

Women's Doubles

Miss M. Chinoy and Mrs. N. Lewis beat Miss H. Dubash and Mrs. R. K. Cazdur, 15-2, 15-5; Miss S Phansalkar and Miss S. M. Bhat beat Biss B. Farias and Miss T. Vakil, 15-10, 15-11.

Professional Singles

SEMI-FINALS: L. G. Salve beat Hari Sadhu, 15-7, 15-3.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

5-00 p.m. M. S. Patil and Miss B. Farias, vs. R. D Desai and Miss S. Phansalkar; (semi-finals) 5-20 p.m. S. Phalnikar vs. V. Bhat, (Junior's finals); 6-00 p.m. G. Lewis vs Davindar Mohan, (men's singles winner). 6-30 p.m. Miss M. Chinoy and Mrs. vs. Miss S. Phansalkar and Miss Bhat 7-00 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis vs Bhopardikar and Patilbeen Miss T. Vakil.

SOCCER AT PAREL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the results of the matches played at St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel:—

GEORGIAN CUP: Fort Harijans 3, (Parsuram 2, Ganesh 1) Bharat Bhusan 'B' 1 Baluram).

H.V.M. CUP:— Kirkee Rangers 3 (More 2, Pillay 1) Rambou 1 (Baliram).

SECOND DIVISION HARWOOD LEAGUE: Indian Gymkhana 4 (Sunderaj 3, oVenkateswar 1) R.I.N. 1, (Mukandam).

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

3-30 p.m. G.M.C. vs Siddarth (Inter College-Replay).

4-30 p.m. Karnatak vs Mother India. (Ashok School Cup).

5-45 p.m. Goan Sports vs Maharashtra (W.I. Championship).

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel

3-30 Siddarth 'B' vs Azad Bhim 'B' (Georgian Cup).

4-30 p.m. A.S.I. vs Indian Gymkhana.

5-30 p.m. Lever Sports vs Combined Schools (Das Cup).

Brabourne Stadium

6 p.m. Calangute vs Aldona (semi-final Cortalim Cup).

BADMINTON

C.C.I. Courts

5 p.m. C.C.I. Championships

TABLES TENNIS

Elphinstone School Main Hall

10 a.m. onwards Morning Session.

4 p.m. onwards evening session.

CRICKET

11 a.m. Kanga League Cricket.

POONA RACES

MIXED RECEPTION FOR HOLIDAY ENTHUSIASTS

Brave Prince Scores Chief Event In Record Timing

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA, Saturday.

THE weather was ideal today at Poona when the programme for the second day of the Big Meeting was decided. The race track also was in excellent condition but the results were not quite favourable to punters as outsiders and fancied candidates alternated.

Victories were comfortably obtained in most events and a couple of winners recorded fast timings.

Brave Prince who romped home in the Poona Plate lowered the past record timing by 2/5 second. Raymond's charge who disappointed as a favourite in her previous essay returned Rs. 153 for a ten rupee investment on the win tote today. Top-weighted Red Bay who has cultivated a bad habit planted at the gate and took no part in the race. Well fancied Ramal was disappointing again and was not concerned in the finish of the race.

The much boosted Pride of Hindustan caused havoc to big armies in the first division of the Katraj Plate. Rao Saheb Parker's costly three-year-old was gambled as if defeat was out of question at his debut after leading till the second enclosure he fell back and was poor sixth at the end. Summer Lightning, a 11 to 1 chance scored this event making a sustained effort. It transpires that raging favourite, Pride of Hindustan parted with a shoe during action. Such lame excuses should not be readily accepted in the case of a raging favourite like him and the disappointed punters will be too glad to know the official action in the matter.

Public choice, Vagabond Queen was lucky to score narrowly from Son of a Gun and Untamed Prince in the second division of the Baramati Plate. The second named who was striding extremely fast close home met with interference at the hands of Untamed Prince and soon after the race the red cone went up. Vagabond Queen was placed on the rails all the way in the straight and as she was not the offender, the objection was overruled by the stewards after a lightning enquiry. Mah Khurshid who was slow out into her strides parted with her rider, Chavan during the race. Having sustained slight injuries, the rider was removed to the hospital for treatment.

Trainers Talib and Buckley scored doubles for their patrons while Khade excelled in saddle with winners Vagabond Queen and Little John.

Twenty-two punters cashed today's treble event pool which returned a dividend of Rs. 2321-8.

The following are the results:—

THE KATRAJ PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs. (Div. III)

M/s Sultan N. Dossa and Esmail Mahomed's BARA MULLA 8-12 Antoo 1
Rajkumari Mrudiaraje of Akalkot's FURAT 8-12 Kasbekar 2
Mrs. P. Rylands's LITTLE STAR 8-12 Damodar 3
Mr. Alimahomed Chotani's PRETTY TOWN 8-12 Hanuman S. 4
All ran.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 120. Places Rs. 30. Rs. 14 and Rs. 45.

THE KATRAJ PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs. (Div II)

Mr. Syed Amjad Ali's TAWAQUL 8-12 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's PAR EXCELLENCE 8-12 Amir Ahmed 2
M/s. J. D. Banatwalla and R. K. Khona's TRIPLE ALLIANCE 8-12 N. Dar 3
Mr. W. W. Walker's HEARTBREAKER 8-12 Kadam 4
All ran.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 33. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 23 and Rs. 14.

THE BARAMATI PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. H. R. Somekh's VAGABOND QUEEN 8-12 P. Khade 1
Messrs. Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's SON OF A GUN 9-2 Kheemsingh 2
Rajkumari Mrudularaje of Akalkot's UNTAMED PRINCE 8-1 Kasbekar 3
Mr. A. H. Wadia's MARLOW 9-2 Duffy 4
Won by: a neck, a neck, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 16 2/5 seconds.
Not run: Mirella.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 14, 38 and 30.

THE DARJEELING PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Mahomedalli's MISS PRESTIGE 7-7 Din Mohd. 1
Mr. J. F. G. Stevenson's STEVE 7-7 Shivanna 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's PRATAPGARH 8-10 Kasbekar 3
Mr. R. O. Valia's MARVEL 7-2 J. Bhosle 4
Won by: 2 1/4 lengths, a neck, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 17 secs.
Not run Bentex, Parwin, Cinesina.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 133. Places Rs. 27, 19 and 15.

THE KATRAJ PLATE. Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mrs. P. Rylands' SUMMER LIGHTNING 8-12 Damodar 1
Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Mistry's SHAH FREDOON 8-12 Antoo 2
Messrs. A. S. Motabhoy and E. D. Pandole's RUSTOM 8-12 Gumansingh 3
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's GAY VAGABOND 8-12 Kadam 4
Won by: 3/4 length, 1 1/2 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 16 4/5 secs.
Not run: Marhaba.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 122. Places Rs. 30. 19 and 28.

THE POONA PLATE—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Mrs. L. Hoon and Mrs. Daljitsingh's BRAVE PRINCE 7-0 Sk. Ahmed 1
Mr. B. R. Gupta's RAJPUT WARRIOR 7-7 Purtusingh 2
Mr. K. K. Permanand's NAMDAR 8-1 Damodar 3
Mr. D. F. Karaka's PLOTILLA 7-2 J. Bhosle 4
Won by: 4 lengths, a short head, 1 length.
Time: 1 min 53 1/5 secs.
Not run: Boop's Fancy, Near Image, Khundil.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 153. Places Rs. 51, 32 and 27.

THE WILLINGDON CUP—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Mr. Shapoor A. Irani's LITTLE JOHN 8-13 P. Khade 1
The Raja of Miraj Jnr.'s BLUE LOTUS 8-4 Kasbekar 2
Mr. J. B. Reporter's MARDAN 8-5 Aurobindo 3
Maharani Seeta Devi's KALPNA 8-5 Ganesh 4
Won by: 2 lengths, 5 lengths, 1½ length.
Time: 2 min. 39 secs.
Not run Bashir.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 17, 25 and 25.

THE ABDULLA KHAIRAZ PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Diamond's MY PET 9-4 Duffy 1
The Rani of Jasdan's SWEET MARYLA 7-13 Z. K. Khan 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's SNEHPRABHA 8-13 Kasbekar 3
Mr. N. G. Peermahomed's ABBESSA 8-13 Raut 4
Won by: 2 1/4 lengths, a short head, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 15 2/5 secs.
Not run: Flying Dragon, Sunbathing, Futurity.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 54. Places Rs. 25, 29 and 45.

THE BARAMATI PLATE. Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Diamond's HAVANA 8-7 Daveney 1
Major A. Svamvur's PHONE AGAIN 7-9 Mahomedali 2
Mr. A. D. Abraham's WHO KNOWS 8-1 J Bhosle 3
Mr. P. D. Aswani's PESSIMIST Jagdish 4
Not run: Neola, Great Lady, Time Bomb, Magic Hour.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 17. Places Rs. 13, 20 and 23.

PROVINCIAL TABLE TENNIS TOURNEY

Suhasini Dharap Beaten By Mani Bharucha

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The process of elimination in the Bombay Provincial Table Tennis Tournament was speeded up to a great deal due to the many walk overs. These are due to their being far too many dummy entries being marked down by the Tournament Committee.

The following were the results:—

WOMEN'S SINGLES

SECOND ROUND:—Miss P. Billimoria beat Mrs. A. Agrekar 21-15, 21-17; Miss R. Satarawalla beat Miss V. Dharpade 21-10, 21-12; Mrs. G. Nasikwalla beat Miss Siloo Motiwala 21-14, 21-18; Mrs. Meera Gajendrasinh beat Miss K. Lotwalla 21-10, 21-19; Mrs. M. Bharucha beat Miss S. Dharap 21-18 7-21, 21-17; Miss Rhoda Shroff beat Mrs Tipnis 21-0, 21-9; Miss D. Munshi beat Miss S. Cooper 21-17, 21-12; Mrs. Banoo Cama beat Miss Indu Desai 17-21, 21-10, 21-10.

MEN'S DOUBLES

SECOND ROUND:—P. Kumar and S. V. Gaokar beat N. N. Mulla and K. P. Mistry 21-19 22-20; S. K. Thackersey and A. I. Jacob beat C. Kelakar and V. D. Dalah 22-20, 21-12; M. S. Ajrekar and Partner beat G K. Kalambi and J. Entiado 21-19, 21-16; O. Dyer and H. M. Khanchand beat Y. K. Nedarya and I. A. Laljee 21-14, 21-14; K. K. Karanjia and E. C. Baria beat S. C. Mudnaney and J. S. Sequeira 21-18 21-19; B. P. Baliga and S. N. Gandhi beat V. V. Prabhu and B. A. Laljee 21-16, 18-21, 21-16; B. S. Cooper and P. S. Sandawalla beat T. S. Nataranjan and A. V. Price 21-12, 21-13; B. J. Poncha and S. R. Sethna w.o. B. B. Samant and K. R. Pangri, D. P. Sampat and Y S. Vyas beat P. Abraham and B. Abraham 21-17, 21-11; D. H. Kapadia and Kumar Ghosh beat R. N. Virakar and B. Surendra 21-17, 21-13; J. S. Patkar and S. L. Shroff beat N. Radhakrishna and S. B Joz 21-12, 21-18.

MIXED DOUBLES

SECOND ROUND:—H. M. Khanchand and Miss Walawalkar beat V. V. Prabhu and Miss D. Munshi 21-13, 21-18; B A. Laljee and Miss S. Dharap beat S. L. Shroff and Miss D. C. Mistry 21-14, 21-18; J. S. Patkar and Miss M. Bharucha beat P. Srinivas and Miss Rajagopalan 21-12, 21-15; V. M. Nadkarni and Miss Indu Desai beat B. Surendra Miss B. D'Mello 21-14 21-17

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

SECOND ROUND:—Miss D. C. Mistry and Miss Dhun Munshi beat Miss S. Amladi and Miss R. Satarwalla 21-14, 18-21, 21-16; Mrs. B. Cama and Miss M. Bharucha beat Miss I. Desai and Mrs. A. Rajagopalan 21-12, 9-21, 21-14; Mrs. M. Gajendrasinh and Miss R. K. Shroff beat Miss R. Fernandes and Miss B. D'Mello 21-12, 21-17; Miss J. Walawalkar and Miss S. Dharap beat Miss S. Motiwalla and Miss C. Tarapore 21-15, 25-23.

MEN'S SINGLES

SECOND ROUND:—P. K. Chaubal beat G. K. Kalambi 21-10, 21-10; S. V. Gaoker beat K. H. Rostoji 21-14, 22-20; K. P. Mistry beat R. N. Sethna 16-21, 21-17, 21-15; D. K. Kamat beat K. R. Pangri 19-21, 21-15, 21-13.

PROVINCIAL AQUATIC MEET AT POONA

Bhide Wins 1,500 Metres Free Style

POONA, Saturday.

The Third Bombay Provincial Aquatic Championships commenced at the Tilak Tank today and a major surprise was caused when R.N. Bhide a Poona Collegian outwitted all the more experienced swimmers that took part.

In the Waterpolo match of the evening Maccabi 'A' avenged their recent defeat at the hands of Golwalla 'A' by beating them by two goals to one. Then P. M. Hindu Baths beat Cusrow Baugh by five goals to nil.

Following are the results of the finals decided today:

1500 METRES (FREE STYLE): R. N. Bhide (Poona) 1, M. N. Bhatia (Bombay) 2, R. S. Chandanani (Bombay) 3. L. B. Bhatia 4.

Time: 26 minutes 26. 5 seconds.

200 METRES FOR WOMEN (BREAST STROKE): Dolly Nazir (Bombay) 1, Miss D. Chitale (Poona) 2. Time: 3 minutes 37.8 seconds.

CALCUTTA, August 27 (PTI):

The following are the results of today's I.F.A. Shield Matches:

Semi-final:

East Bengal 8, Maharana Club (Gauhati) 0.

Fourth Round:

New Delhi Heroes 2, Dalhousie 1.

COMPTON'S BRILLIANT CENTURY

Middlesex Out For 315

MIDDLESEX Aug 27 (PTI-Reuter): Compton set up another century in order to pile up 315 runs for Middlesex in their match against New Zealand. New Zealand have now scored 9 for no loss.

Middlesex lost Brown with only one run on the board when their match against the New Zealanders began at Lords today.

Middlesex decided to bat first on a good wicket after winning the toss.

John Reid, the 21-yr. old all-rounder who kept wicket in the last test, opened the bowling for the first time during the tour and within twenty minutes he clean bowled and Edrich with only three runs on the Board.

The total reached only eleven in 35 minutes when Middlesex lost a third wicket, Robertson edging an outswinger from Cowie to the wicket-keeper.

Denis Compton, however never looked in trouble and with Dewes he helped to add 77 for the unfinshed fourth wicket stand by lunch, when the total was 88.

Just before tea Compton reached his century and when Dewes too seemed set for that performance he was caught by Reid off Cowie for 92 with Compton 115 and the total 221 for four when tea was taken.

The following were the scores:—

MIDDLESEX:— (1st Innings Brown b Reid 0; Robertson c Mooney c Cowie 6; Edrich b Reid 2; Dewes c Reid b Cowie 92; Compton c Burke b Cowie 148; Sharpe c Donnelly b Cowie 8; Leslie Compton c Mooney b Burke 1: Sim b Reid 37; Warr not out 5, Young b Burke 4; Extras 8. Total 315.

Bowling Analysis:— Cowie 36-8-87-5; Reid 10.4-3-38-3; Burke 14-4-44-2; Burtt 27-5-80-0; Rabone 8-1-37-0; Sutcliffe 3-1-11-0.

NEW ZEALAND (1st Innings) Sutcliffe not out 4; Scott not out 3; Extras 2; Total (for no loss) 9.

SECOND REPLAY WON BY ST. FRANCIS'S

Trades Beat General Motors Easily

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Trades defeated General Motors by four goals to one in the second round of the Western India Football Championship this evening. Earlier, St. Francis Goans accounted for Bombay Amateurs in the second replay by two goals to one.

Trades had a new goalie this evening Milton Fernandes replaced Sanjeeva but he is not confident in his station. Trades opened their account in the fifth minute through Laloo and they maintained this lead up to the breather. Bhimrao put Trades further ahead in the second half with a very feeble shot.

General Motors, though a second division side still didn't give Trades and easy day for they too had a siries of missed chances and it was the wood work that came in their way. Santan reduced the margin midway through the second period with a fine placement.

Trades registered their third goal through Laloo, who took the opportunity afforded him by the left back missing the ball. The same player Laloo got the last goal,—the fourth when he sent in a beautiful header off a rebouned from the cross bar. Trades won by four goals to one.

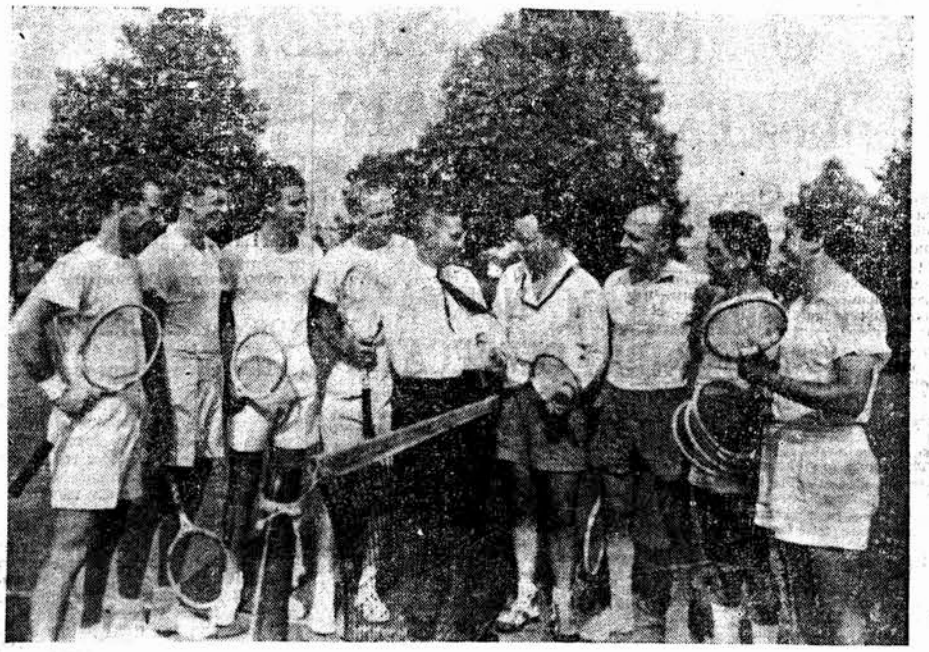
ST. FRANCIS GOANS WIN

St Francis Goans had to play for 200 minutes to get to the second round of the W.I. Championships, Though the Amatuers had more of the exchanges and also of the scoring chances they found themselves in arrears due to poor finishing and lack of understanding among the forwards.

Two grand goals by Eusebio in the 13th and 29th minute of play enabled St. Francis Goans to stay in the lead and it was only in the second moiity that a penalty kick converted by D M. Mandon gave Amateurs the reducer.

BAREILLY, Aug. 27, (P. T. I.): Evacuee Property, including several houses, shops and other commercial establishments, has been taken over by the Deputy Custodian of Evacuee Property, Bareilly District, under the U. P. Evacuee Property Ordinance.

HANDS ACROSS TWO OCEANS



Australian and Italian Davis Cup teams met at the Westchester Country Club Courts and are seen exchanging greetings across the net. Standing left to right are Sidwell, Sedgeman, Worthington, Bromwich. Capt. Spronde (Australian); Capt. Quintavalle, Piere Canepele, Cucelli and Del Bello Italians).

CHANGING POLITICAL FACE OF EUROPE

Agreement Reached On Human Rights In Charter

STRASBOURG, Aug. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Schemes to change the political face of Europe were set in motion today in the European Assembly, now meeting in Committee behind closed doors.

Two decisions taken by Committees of the Assembly, "lower house, of the Council of Europe." were:

(1) A plan for closer political Union of Europe should be drawn up and presented to the Foreign Ministers "Cabinet" before the end of next April.

(2) Preliminary agreement was reached on drawing up a list of human rights which all twelve member-States would pledge themselves to enforce under a European Charter.

The decision on political unity was made by the 23 members of the important General Purposes Committee, presided over by M. Bidault, former French Premier, which put its recommendation before the Assembly for debate and a vote next week.

This is the scheme:

(1) The Committee itself will be responsible for probing the present political ways of life of the twelve member-nations in the Council of Europe.

(2) It will study between now and April all the various proposals for European unity that have been put forward including the idea of forming one Federal State.

(3) It will call in experts and witnesses to help it.

(4) Then it will draw up a report making definite proposals about how each country could change some of its political habits so that greater European unity can be achieved.

The report of the Committee will go to the President of the Assembly before April 30. He will transmit it to the Foreign Minister's "Cabinet".

Then, if the Foreign Ministers agree, the plan will be discussed at the 1950 session of the European Assembly and national Parliaments will be urged to discuss the proposed changes in their political systems.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Agreement to draw up a list of basic human rights to be guaranteed by all members of the Council of Europe was reached in the Legal and Administrative Committee.

The committee thus overcame its first hurdle in the task of drafting a European Charter of Human Rights enforceable by an International Court.

There had been considerable difference of opinion on the Committee about whether it should draw up a list of rights common to all member-countries or whether it should accept existing rights in each country as the only enforceable ones.

In effect the list it is now proposed to draw up will present the lowest common denominators all rights now existing in the member-countries.

E. Punjab To Settle Displaced Farmers

RAJKOT, August 27, (PTI): The Government of India have decided that the displaced persons from West Punjab who held land there but have migrated anywhere in India, will be eligible for allotment of land in East Punjab.

The Saurashtra Government, in a press note have asked such persons in the Union to contact the Chief Refugee Officer Rajkot.

ALDONA GO DOWN FIGHTING

Cortalim Cup Football

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Aldona Sports Club who were unlucky to draw against Cuncolim Union on the first occasion, lost in the second encounter by a solitary goal scored by Moras five minutes before the call of time at the Brabourne Stadium on Saturday evening

Until five minutes to finish the team battled on level terms, and gave a spectacular desplay both in attack as well as defence. Walter de Souza gave a polished display in the Aldona goal, and was mainly responsible to save his side from a tight corner on several occasions. Cuncolim took no risks today and fielded a strong combination and were worthy winners.

SOVIET TROOP CONCENTRATIONS ON YUGOSLAV BORDER

(Continued from Page 14)

to Pola, a former Italian naval base taken over by Yugoslavia under the Italian Peace Treaty, and the coal mines in the nearby Area, presumably to prevent any further sabotage. Both Pola and Arsea are on the Istrean Peninsular east and south of Trieste. Fiume is about 40 miles south-east of Trieste. Most Communists in the Trieste area are known to side with the Cominform against Tito.

The Biggest Oil Refinery Blown Up

BELGRADE, Aug. 26. (UPA): Reliable reports said today that Yugoslavia's largest oil refinery had been blown up Wednesday night at the Adriatic port of Rjeka (Fiume) and that Cominform-directed sabotage was suspected, writes Edward M. Korry, UPA Staff Correspondent.

Meanwhile, about ten days ago, according to persistent but absolutely unconfirmable reports, four planes of unknown nationality flew into Yugoslavia from the direction of Albania and bombed the Yugoslav air force field near Pristina, only 22 air miles from the Albanian frontier.

These reports said that one Yugoslav military plane was destroyed. They added that Yugoslav flak batteries fired for four hours during the daytime assault. These reports could not be confirmed. All these reports came on the heels of the Soviet note of August 18 which warned that 'more effective measures" would be taken against the Marshal Tito Government unless it quits "persecuting" Soviet citizens.

The report on the refinery explosion said that uncontrollable fires still raged in the "United Yugoslavia" plant which processes all crude oil that Yugoslavia imports. The plant, taken over from the Italians following the peace treaty had been greatly expanded by the Yugoslav Government and was the only modern Yugoslav refinery.

Simultaneously, it was learned from responsible sources that the 8,000-ton Partizanka, Yugoslavia's largest ship, was severely damaged when it was set afire in Split, two weeks ago. The Government has started in investigation, but so far no report has been made on what also is suspected of being sabotage.

Three trains have been destroyed in the past month in the same Adriatic area. Last Monday night Togor Yujasinovic, Minister of Railways, warned all rail men to be on the alert for "sabotage". He said that the Cominform campaign which begun with a political attack and then was followed by an economic blockade has failed and "nowadays we can expect sabotage."

NEHRU'S FINDINGS ON CHARGES AGAINST W BENGAL MINISTERS

Replies To 12 Out Of 17 Satisfactory

DEVIATION FROM NORMAL COURSE OF ENQUIRY DEPRECATED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27. (PTI):

THE Acting Premier of West Bengal, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker, released here today a note sent to him by the Prime Minister of India Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru giving his findings on some allegations made against the West Bengal Ministry by a number of Congress M.L.A.'s, who were said to be opposed to the present Ministry in the province.

Pandit Nehru in the preamble to his note said: "There are 17 allegations, some of them being divided up into a number of individual cases. I have gone into these cases as carefully as I could with the material before me. I have come to the conclusion that in regard to some of these allegations the explanation given is satisfactory.

What I have to consider is not whether any particular action taken was wise or not. Opinions may differ. A person in authority has to exercise his discretion which may sometimes turn out to be not happy in its results. I have to consider whether that exercise of discretion was in the face of it improper or not".

In regard to 12 of the 17 allegations Pandit Nehru found the explanations and the facts given generally satisfactory from this point of view.

Pandit Nehru said:—

"When I was in Calcutta last month, I met a number of Congress M.L.A.'s who were said to be opposed to the present Ministry in West Bengal At the conclusion of that meeting, Shri J C Gupta handed to me a document entitled: "below are given some instances which have brought discredit to the present Ministry". This document contained 17 such instances, some of these being sub-divided

Shri J C Gupta said that he wanted an enquiry to be made in regard to these allegations from the official files and papers only No other enquiry was necessary I promised to look into this matter. I handed a copy of this document to the Acting Premier Shri N R Sarker, and requested him to enquire into the cargos made by a reference to official records and the officers concerned and to send me any answers or comments that were considered necessary

Shri N R. Sarker gave me these answers and comments, supported, in some cases by notes of the officers concerned, when he came to Delhi for the Premiers conference I regret greatly the delay in my dealing with this matter I have been overwhelmed with work and could not find the time for a careful consideration of all the papers in this connection.

IMPROPER SELECTION

I have now read through these papers In most cases they afford an adequate explanation In some cases it is difficult for me to form any opinion with the data before me Indeed it is a difficult matter for any one to enquire into rather vague charges. Also it is not easy to draw a line between improper favouritism and nepotism on the one hand and the proper exercise of one's discretion in selecting a person. It may be, and it often happens, that the selection is influenced unconsciously by a certain partiality or more intimate acquaintance It would be absurd to rule out such selections or appointments Therefore there has to be some definite indication or proof of improper selection or encouragement of nepotism

Pandit Nehru continued:

"It is essential for Governments and for public men to be vigilant in regard to public affairs, more especially where public money is involved. They have to be pudged by high standards. At the same time we have to be equally vigilant in preventing vague charges being made, which have little foundation or basis in truth. There has been far too much of a tendency to make such charges against people in authority. It is not easy to check this tendency from the public generally But responsible public men and newspapers are certainly expected to refrain from making or repeating any charge which has not got prima facie justification. Even so, the proper course is to endeavour to find out the facts from the authority concerned and then to come to any conclusion

IMPROPER PUBLICATION

When this document of charges and allegations was handed to me in Calcutta, I treated it as confidential and I requested those who gave it to me also to treat it as a confidential document. I was surprised and distressed to find, some two weeks later, that this document had been published in full in some newspapers. I do not know who was responsible for these publication, but whoever did it, committed a wrong act and a breach of confidence. I drew the attention of this publication to the Acting President of the West Bengal Provincial Congress Committee who was in New Delhi at the time. He informed that he did not know who was guilty of giving publicity to this document or of handing it to the press.

An attempt to root out corruption and like evils in public life is to be encouraged. But when publicity is given to charges which may or may not have any basis in fact, the natural inference is that the motive is not so much to put an end to wrongdoing but rather to injure the reputation of some individual group of organisation.

ALLEGATIONS

The allegations in regard to which the explanation and the facts given by the West Bengal Premier were considered generally satisfactory by Pandit Nehru are briefly as follows:—

(1). Purchase of an aeroplane by the West Bengal Government at the instance of the Premier, from an airways company of which the Premier was a director and a shareholder.

(2) Giving charge of maintenance of Government planes to an airways company in which the Premier was interested in preference to another company which used to do the job before the partition of the province.

(3). Order by the Premier for the purchase of 100 bighas of land for state bus workshops as against the original proposal of 30 bighas of land for the purpose; and the order of immediate advancement of Rs 10,00,000/- for the same "although the titles of the land had not been examined."

(4). Alleged securing permits through the civil supplies minister for cement and steel for building any number of cinema houses in contravention of definite instructions of the previous minister of civil supplies.

(5). Purchase of the Vizianagaram palace in Calcutta for converting the same into residential flats for the low-paid staff which was obviously a difficult proposition as the house was too big for such conversion.

6). Allegations against the Acting Premier Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker of having stood guarantee for Rs. fifty lakhs to a bank in favour of a private individual in connection with cement business in preference to firms of longer standing

(7). Appointment of High Court judge on a salary basis, as chairman of an enquiry committee which was suggested to have been done "as a recompense in not being appointed a minister, although he took leave of the High Court and announced his decision to join Dr. Roy's Cabinet."

(8). Police firings.

(9). Flouting and circumventing the Public Service Commission and regulation.

10). The appointment of an ex-Minister, first as Government of West Bengal's representative in New Delhi and secondly as Government of West Bengal's Director of Information (not Director of Publicity.)

(11). Appointment of French experts to investigate the feasibility of an underground railway in Calcutta; and alleged proposal for making a musical film for popularising the "grow more food campaign".

(12). An alleged payment of an advance of Rs. 10,000 to Dr. B. C. Roy by amending the rules for payment of advance for the preparation of his foreign tour.

NORMAL COURSE GOOD

Deviation Deprecated

The remaining five allegations related to: (1) the dropping of investigation in a case of black marketting in cloth by a police officer from the Central Government, at the intervention of the Premier; (2) Allotments of wagons and permits for salt by the Central Government to a favourite of the Premier, on his recommendation; (3) Prosecution against a well-known Indian firm being dropped at the instance of the Premier, although the Anti-Corruption Department had good evidence; and the head of the Anti-Corruption Department being insulted and severely taken to task and ultimately transferred as he had insisted on the prosecution, (4) Allegation about the West Bengal Provincial Co-operative and Industrial Procurement and Distribution Society; and (5) Serious irregularities and mismanagement of funds in the affairs of the said Procurement Society

DEVIATION DEPRECATED

With regard to the first of these allegations, Pandit Nehru said that the explanation given had some force in it. He added: "But I do not understand why the police officer of the Central Goovernment was not allowed to carry out the search and find the stocks held by the firm. Even if Government are satisfied that there is no malafide, it is far better to go through the normal processes of enquiry and search from the point of view of both the public and the firm. Otherwise, all kinds of insinuations are made and it is not easy to answer them."

As to the second allegation, Pandit Nehru said: "The result of the report which I received made it clear to me that the Premier of West Bengal, Dr. B. C. Roy, had little to do with the matter except formally. But I was not satisfied with some other aspects of the transactions."

UNFORTUNATE

Referring to the third allegation, the Prime Minister said that it was very unfortunate that the prosecution of some agents of the firm concerned was dropped.

Pandit Nehru added: "Normally no case of this kind should be withdrawn from court, even when the Government feels that the case is not a strong one. Once started, the case must go through, because otherwise needless suspicion is aroused in the minds of the public.

As regarded the other two allegations, which dealt chiefly with the administration of the Civil Supplies Department, Pandit Nehru said that he could not go into vague and general charges which were incapable of being scrutinised. "But" he added "If it is a fact that such charges are made by any considerable number of people, it is desirable that in the interest of both the public and the department that the fullest enquiry should be made, whenever a proper charge is preferred."

Referring to the Provincial Co-operative and Industrial Procurement and Distribution Society, Pandit Nehru said that it was obvious that there was much to complain of in the way the business of the society was handled. The fact that affairs of the Society had to be subjected to a thorough enquiry by the Registrar of Co-operative Society was itself evidence that there was something wrong about its functioning. He had not seen the report of the registrar and the whole matter was now under examination of a Cabinet Committee. He trusted that this examination would be thorough and that necessary action would be taken by the Cabinet in this matter.

In conclusion Pandit Nehru said: "It is important that the West Bengal Government should deal with any charge in regard to the Civil Supplies Department fully and more specially with the matter of the West Bengal Provincial Co-operative and Industrial Procurement and Distribution Society on which the Registrar has reported. It appears to be admitted that there have been irregularities. The nature of this should be fully investigated and those who are guilty should be adequately dealt with"

EVERY COMPLAINT WILL BE LOOKED INTO

Sarkar's Assurance

CALCUTTA, August 27 (PTI): In releasing the findings of Pandit Nehru with regard to the allegations made against the Ministry, Mr. N. R. Sarkar, acting Premier of West Bengal appealed to the people today to see things through the clear light of reason.

Mr. Sarkar assured the people that if they had any complaint to make against any department of the Government and any 'prima facie' case to show as regards corruption, nepotism etc. these would be looked into, enquired and investigated and necessary steps taken. The Government would feel grateful for such co-operation, he added.

Mr. Sarkar said that he was deeply distressed by the atmosphere that had of late been created in West Bengal by these charges and allegations. He did not deny that there were abuses here and there in the existing set up of things but for removing these abuses, what was required was an enlightened and constructive spirit in the approach to public problems. Justly to discriminate, firmly to establish and wisely to prescribe remedies should be the true aims and duties of public criticism.

"In so far as we are concerned," Mr. Sarkar continued, "We are determined to follow our path of service, in the manner we think best without making too much of these vilifications, which are, after all, the lot of a public worker. Our only objective is to do our duty as best as we possibly can by our work and worth and not by crying down others who seem to think that without ministerial 'guddee' the sun will never rise in their lives."

REHABILITATION FOR WEST BENGAL

Plea For Country-Wide Concerted Effort

BOMBAY, Saturday

A plea for a great, concerted effort for rehabilitating India's problem province of West Bengal was made by Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, General Secretary of the Socialist Party, summing up his impressions of the situation in the province, in an interview to the United Press of India today.

"The coming general elections in Bengal," he stated would not help much in dispelling the feeling of despair prevailing in the province." They will, no doubt, produce a psychological effect that they have in them a chance of having a government of their choice. But if the new Government also does no better the situation will again return where it is today.

Discussing how the Communist menace could be fought, the Socialist leader observed: The mere police action will fail to fight the menace. Two steps are necessary to fight them. (1) An improvement in the economic situation and a correction of the centuries old social wrongs and (2) a vigorous political campaign against the antinational and disruptive ideology of the Communists. Such a campaign can be launched succesfully by the Socialist Party alone and the Congress cannot do it. It is a fact that whoever the Socialist Party is strong in the country, the Communists have been driven to the wall and are fighting a losing battle."

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THE WEATHER

POONA, Aug. 27, (PTI): The following is the weather summary for Saturday:—

The trough low pressure is still persisting over the west Central Bay of Bengal and the adjoining areas. Under its influence widespread rain has fallen in Orissa and the Madras Presidency. There has also been widespread rain in West Bengal and Chota Nagpur and local rain in the east Central Provinces and South Hyderabad.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Rainfall will be widespread in the south and east Deccan, along the north Madras coast and the west coast of the peninsula and occur locally elsewhere in the Deccan and in north-east India outside Bihar and in the east Central Provinces, Mysore and south-east Madras.

CHART

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rianfall in inches during past 24 hours from June 1 and departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m. on Saturday:—

Abu 77 65 0 32.9 minus 14.1, Ahmedabad 94 78 0 18.4 minus 4.9, Ahmednagar 92 72 0 4.4 minus 6.7, Ajmer 93 78 0 14.6 minus 0.1, Baroda 94 75 0 17.2 minus 8.9, Belgaum 81 66 0 17.0 minus 17.1, Bhuj 93 76 0 18.5 plus 6.1, BOMBAY 87 77 0 55.2 plus 0.3, Calcutta 85 77 0.6 30.2 minus 5.7, Darjeeling 62 60 0.4 84.3 plus 3.3, Delhi 78 0 22.4 plus 5.9, Hyderabad (Dn.) 83 71 0.3 14.1 minus 0.9, Indore 91 72 0 21.6 minus 2.5, Jaipur 96 75 0 1.2 minus 2.8, Jubbulpore 92 75 0 31.7 minus 9.8, Kolhapur 84 70 0 15.4 —, Lucknow 94 — — — —, Madras 93 73 0.5 11.6 plus 2.2, Madura 91 72 0.8 11.2 plus 4.3, Mahableshwar 66 61 0.3 145.1 minus 6.9, Mussoorie 67 — — — —, Nagpur 92 74 0.3 37.4 plus 4.3, Ootacamund 59 54 0.4 14.3 minus 5.7, Patna 95 82 0 40.9 plus 10.9, Poona 87 72 0 7.3 minus 6.9, Rajkot 94 76 0 19.6 plus 0.4, Sholapur — 74 0 12.6 plus 0.7, Simla 69 — — — —, Surat 89 76 0.2 23.2 minus 9.5, Vizagapatam 87 77 0.8 7.7 minus 5.2.

GUERILLA ACTIVITY IN SOUTH BORNEO

Train Blown Up: 9 Killed And 12 Injured

BATAVIA, Aug. 27, (PTI-Reuter): Indonesian Republican Major-General Suhardj, is to fly tomorrow with two subordinates and a United Nations Indonesia Commission military observer to Bandjerms, South Borneo, to investigate the situation which has arisen there since the cease-fire.

The Dutch Commander, Lt.-General D. H. Van Vreeden, has already visited the area. According to a Dutch military source the local guerilla leader is seeking recognition as commander in the T.N.I., the Republican Regular Army, and is protesting against Dutch troop movements in the area. The Dutch sources added that the only troop moevments were those of certain Dutch forces earlier transferred to Sumatra, who were returning.

A train was blown up by mines yesterday at Kabumen, 55 miles west of Jogjakarta, killing nine civilians, a Dutch soldier and a policeman and wounding 12, according to Dutch military sources. Political identity of the guerillas operating in the area was unknown.

INDIA ESPOUSES CAUSE OF GOVERNED TERRITORIES

Heated Debate In U. N. Body

(By D. P. WAGLE, P.T.I. Representative at U. N. Headquarters)

LAKE SUCCESS, August 27, (P.T.I.).

THE precise definition of non-self-governing territories raised a thorny debate when a special committee of the General Assembly entered on its task of examining information supplied to the United Nations on over 60 such territories.

Mr. Ahmed Mohmed Faraag (Egypt) urged that in order to facilitate the work of the special Committee, it was desirable to have a definition of the term "non-self-governing territory". As the question fell outside the terms of reference of the Special Committee, he proposed that the General Assembly be recommended to consider such a definition.

Mr. J. Fletcher Cooke, United Kingdom, said that in signing the Charter, the administering countries accepted only the limited obligation to transmit certain information of a technical nature in regard to the economic, social and educational conditions in certain territories which fell within article 73 of the Charter.

Mr. Fletcher Cooke supported the view expressed earlier by the French representative, Mr. Roger Garreau, that the right to determine on what territories information should be transmitted rested exclusively with the metropolital power.

INDIAN VIEW

Mr. Shiva Rao (India) agreed with the view of the Egyptian representative, Mr. Ahmed Faraag. Mr. Rao said that the question raised by Mr. Faraag could be more appropriately considered by the Assembly's Fourth Committee.

Mr. Shiva Rao urged, however that the administering countries interpret the provisions of chapter 11 of the Charter in a liberal and enlightened manner. The former special committee, he asserted, should not cease until each territory was ready for admission into the United Nations.

Mr. Fletcher-Cooke (United Kingdom) in reply stated that he shared the view expressed by Mr. Shiva Rao.

Mr. Fletcher-Cooke insisted, however, that the attempt by the General Assembly to define what fell within Article 73 of the Charter was inadmissible and would raise constitutional questions which rested exclusively within the jurisdiction of the administering power.

After some further debates, Mr. B. Shiva Rao (India), proposed that the matter re resolved by the Social Committee referring to it in its report to the General Assembly, leaving it open for any member of the Fourth Committee to raise the question there.

Following further discussion, Mr. Shiva Rao's suggestion was accepted.

The Special Committee considered certain other questions relating to the date of receipt of the information and an enumeration of the territories concerned.

A. S. Soldatov (Soviet Union) criticised the inclusion of information (supplied by the Netherlands) relating to Indonesia.

He argued that the Republic of Indonesia had "become independent through the will of the Indonesian peole". This view was shared by Mr. Shiva Rao of India.

M. A Spits (Netherlands) said that the Netherlands enjoyed sovereignty over the whole of Indonesia and that discussions were at present in progress in The Hague in regard to the question of transfer of sovereignty to the Republic of Indonesia.

INFORMATION

Coming next to the task of "studying information", the Special Committee initiated a debate on the agricultural problems of non self-governing territories.

Following some discussion and examination the subject was deferred to a later meeting.

The Committee decided to postpone until next year the question of reviewing the "standard form" in which information regarding non-self-governing territories is now transmitted to the United Nations.

Footprint Of Buddha Found

SINGAPORE, Aug. 27 (PTI): A "footprint", which is being reverenced as that of the Buddha, has been found in Siam, at the base of Mount Parnkram, in Amphur Nanpong, according to reports received here from Bangkok.

The Chief Priest of Khonkhaen, Ph Ra Kru Saratharm Munit, stated that pilgrimages had already started to the place. The footprint was nearly three feet long and eighteen inches wide.

Another Sacred "footprint of the Buddha" is located at Saraburi, in Siam.

TEACHERS TOO SHOULD BE GIVEN A CHANCE

Mr. Mavalankar's Address

AHMEDABAD, August 27 (PTI): "We have given a preponderating voice to the teachers who are the soul of a university," said Mr. G. V. Mavalankar, Chairman of the Gujerat University Commission, outlining the constitution of the University at a public meeting here today.

Mr. Mavlankar pointed out to the fears expressed in certain quarters that teachers may mismanage the affairs of the University and said their answer to those critics was "politicians have had a chance so far. Let us give a chance to teachers now."

Regarding the medium of instruction, Mr. Mavalankar said "we press for Gujarati being the medium of instruction for higher education with the national language and English as compulsory subjects but the national language as the medium of instruction for post graduate studies. We are passing through a transitional stage and we cannot sunddenly cut off ourselves from our old moorings. We have therefore given a place to English for a certain period as we have been brought up in that language for 150 years."

Bogus Sailor Gives Slip To Police

PURI, August 26, (PTI): The local police are now in search of an up-country man, aged about 25, who was brought here on August 18 from village Arkhankuda, on the sea coast.

The up-country man Din Mohammad it is stated, had landed in the village from a rubber boat and told the villagers that he was a sailor of a ship coming from Rangoon and had taken to the rubber boat when the ship was in distress. On being brought to the town by the villagers, he was kept under detention for a day and then released, but was being watched by the police. He, however, gave a slip to those who were spying on him and has since been missing.

Enquiries made by the police showed that there was no ship in distress in the Bay of Bengal near Puri on or about August 18. Investigations are proceeding.

OPTION TO RE-PURCHASE LAND SOLD DURING WAR

Indian Interests At Stake In Malaya

SINGAPORE, Aug. 27 (PTI)—Large Indian landed interests in Malaya are among those closely watching the controversy over the proposal that sellers in land transactions during the Japanese occupation should be given the option to re-purchase land sold by them during that period, writes PTI correspondent.

No estimate of the extent of such interets involved is available, but well-informed circles say that they are "considerable."

Select Committee of the Malaya Federation Legislative Council and the Singapore Legislative Council discussed this in joint meetings over the dealings in the Lands Bill, which is under consideration in both Houses. The Bill proposes that such dealings during the occupation period should not be re-opened.

CONFLICT OF VIEWS

A majority of the Combined Select Committees was in favour of the provision, but a majority of the Federation Select Committee recommended that sellers should be given the option to re-purchase land sold during the occupation.

The Federation Legislative Council meeting at Kuala Lumpur on Monday last rejected the proposal for such an option and decided that land deals entered into during the occupation should remain a closed book.

INDIAN PROTEST

The Indian Chambers of Commerce of Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Malacca, Perak and Johore, in a memorandum issued last week, expressed the view that if the option to re-purchase land was not conferred on sellers, it would be "the most inequitous piece of legislation ever put on a statute book in any country rehabilitating itself from the horrors and disturbances of war."

It is estimated that there were about 75,000 transfers during the Japanese occupation. Over 50,000 of these were transfers of small holdings.

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RE-EXPORT OF JUTE GOODS FROM SINGAPORE

Regulations To Be Strictly Enforced

SINGAPORE, Aug. 27 (PTI)—The Government of Singapore have agreed to giv an assurance to the government of India that the Singapore regulations relating to the re-export of jute goods from this colony would be strictly enforced, an official of the Economic Affairs Department of the Singapore Government told the Press Trust of India here.

It is learnt that the position has also been intimated to the Government of India's Trade Commissioner in Malaya, Sardar Jogender Singh, by the Singapore Government.

The export of jute goods from India to Singapore was stopped by the Indian Government in January this year on the ground that a considerable quantity was finding its way to South Africa from here, either directly or through Hong Kong.

Pan-Malayan requirements of jute goods are estimated at about 14,000 tons a year. Jute goods are required for the entrepot trade of Malaya and for many Malayan industries. Even the operations against the Communist bandits in Malaya have been influenced by the ban on jute exports from India, as jute goods are needed for the transport of much of the supplies required by the security forces.

Negotiations have been proceeding between the Governments of India and Singapore over the ban, the former being represented in the talks by the Indian Trade Commissioner in Malaya.

The Government of India had recently stated that shipment of jute goods could be made to Singapore provided Singapore merchants were able to obtain guarantee from the local government that there would be no re-export.

While the Singapore Government are unable to give such a total guarantee, it was learnt that they were prepare to gice an assurance thatt adequate steps would be taken to enforce the present export regulations.

The position of the Singapore Government is that the re-export of gunnies to neighbouring territories is essential for the maintenance of the entrepot trade of this port. Unless empty gunnies are sent to these territories the flow of entrepot commodities would cease, according to them. Hence the Government are unable to ban re-export of gunnies to neighbouring areas, but are prepared to strictly enforce existing regulations and specifically against export to South Africa.

Sirdar Jogender Singh, Indian Trade Commissioner when asked about his view on the position, said as the matter was still in the stage of negotiations he would defer any comment till final agreement was reached.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 26.

	£
2-1/2 p.c. British Consols	74-1/4
3-1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan 1961	96-7/8
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960-90	108-3/4
3-1/2 p.c. War Loan on or after Dec. 1st 1952	96
Chartered Bank of India	10-5/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Regd.)	84-1/2
National Bank of India	33-1/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 4,376.

NEW YORK MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSINGS
New York, Aug. 26.

October	29.88
December	29.86
March	29.80
May	29.68
Middling Spot	31.68

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSINGS
New York, Aug. 26.

October	29.85
December	29.82
March	29.77 bid
May	29.65
Middling Spot	30.70

NEW YORK CLOSING STOCK EXCHANGE
NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

Texas Gulf Sulphur	65-1/8
Tidewater Oil	23
Timken Roller Bearing	39
Union Carbide	39
U. S. Industrial Chemical bid	22-7/8
U. S. Gypsum	94
U. S. Steel Pref.	135
Western Union "A"	14-3/4
West Pennsylvania Electric	23-3/8
Youngstown Sheet and Tube	63
Aluminium Corpn.	50
American Cynamid	44
American Gas and Electric	45-7/8
Brazilian Traction	17-1/2
Consolidated Gas of Baltimore	66-7/8
Louisiana Land	23-1/8
Baltimore and Ohio (BID)	8-7/8

CHICAGO WHEAT
CHICAGO, Aug. 26.

Sept. 1.99-1/4.
Dec. 2.04.
March 2.05-3/4.
May 2.00-1/8.

NEW YORK SILVER
NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

U. S. price of Foreign Silver 73 cents.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Aug. 26.

T. T. London on:—
New York Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325; Montreal Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325; Zurich Selling 17.34, Buying 17.36; Sweden 14.47 to 14.50.

LONDON BULLION
LONLON, Aug. 26.

Silver Spot and Forward both 44-1/2 d. Gold Bars Fine per ounce £8–12-3.

London exportable sterling area Silver 57 to 58d. nomin.

MANSTEIN TRIAL

Court Not To Take Evidence From Former S. S. Chief

HAMBURG, Aug. 26 (PTI-Reuter)—Several former officers and soldiers in the armies of Field-Marsnal Fritz Erich Von Manstein have come forward to offer evidence in defence of their former leader after an appeal by Mr. R. G. Paget, K.C., Chief Defence Counsel, it was stated today. At today's session the Court, hearing 17 charges against Manstein, decided not to take evidence from former S.S. Commander Major-Gen. Ohlendorf now under sentence of death.

The Court decided to take no steps to get evidence from Ohlendorf who commanded the dreaded extermination squad known as "Task Force" but to accept depositions from three of his former officers also under sentence of death.

The Court will not sit tomorrow.

"Elixir Of Life" Found

NEW YORK, Aug. 27, (UPI): The seed of a plant growing in tropical Africa—from which the natives derive arrow poison—has produced the new drug Cortisone, which promises to be the "elixir of life" for sufferers from arthritis and rheumatism.

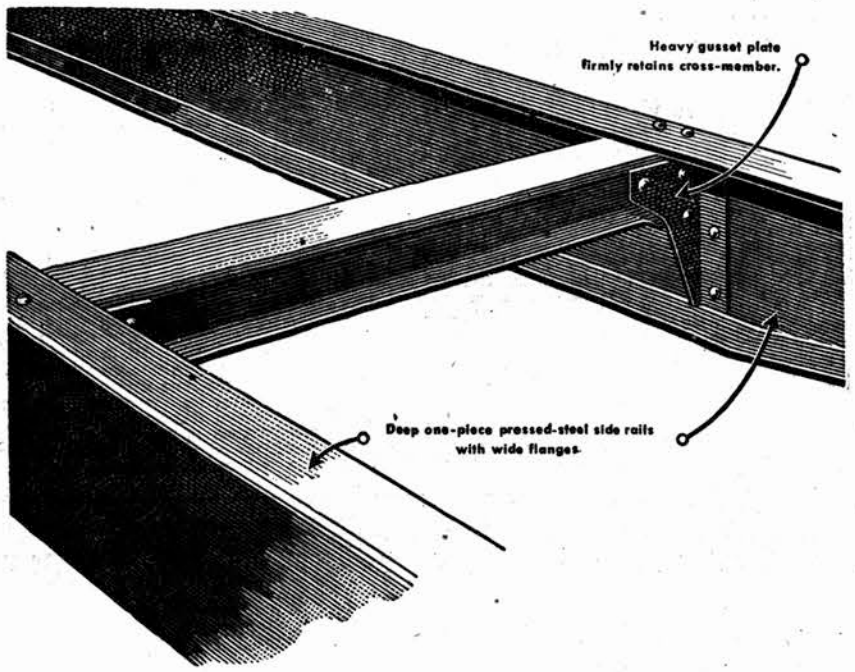
An American Government expedition has been sent to Liberia, where the plant grows plentifully, to investigate a plan to cultivate the plant there on a mass scale and transplant it to tropical areas under United States jurisdiction.

The plant also grows in India, Burma, the East Indies and the Philippines.

Sir. Alfred Leach

LONDON, August 26, (PTI-Reuter): Sir Alfred Henry Lionel Leach, a former Judge of the High Court at Rangoon and Chief Justice of the High Court, Madras from 1937 to 1947 has been appointed a Privy Counsellor it was announced here tonight.

He will be eligible to sit on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council highest appeal court of the Commonwealth.



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SPARTAN UTOPIA OF 20th CENTURY

Country-Wide Independence Celebrations In Afghanistan

★

By V. C. NATARAJAN

A LAND of milk and honey .. glens and glades .. sturdy tribesmen and sweet-smelling mountain blossoms .. free education and (almost) free and carefree living .. a land where every man is a soldier, who slings a rifle over his shoulder, ready to put in a bullet through any one who dare challenge his freedom. ..

It is no fairy land. This Spartan Utopia of the 20th century is very near and dear to India. It is the land of Pakhtoons — Afghanistan — the "Aryana" of ancient history.

Afghanistan this week celebrates the 31st anniversary of her independence. It is a week of nationwide festivities for the 12,000,000 Afghan people. An Indian art exhibition is being held in Kabul this week. And an Indian hockey team is visiting the Afghan capital.

While the Afghan people celebrate "independence week", a spontaneous question arises in the minds of many people: Was not this great nation of warriors free before 1918?

It was. The Afghans have always been a free people. To grasp the significance of the week's Afghan celebrations, one has to dive back to the 1880's ... the heyday of western colonialism.

Those were the days when Britain had her far-flung Empire, from the Persian Gulf to the Straits of Malacca, towering over the Middle, Near and Far East. Britain pulled the strings of diplomacy in every "independent" kingdom over this vast stretch of Asia. Britain was the superimposed "adviser" and protector of every kingdom, every nation.

Many of these kingdoms — attracted by Britain's sterling and slick diplomacy — were only too willing to be guided by Whitehall. They leaned heavily on Britain who was only too glad to "guide" these under-developed people who at the time lived by the sword and scythe, the bullet and the boynet.

Afghanistan was one of those Kingdoms which entrusted Britain with looking after her foreign relations.

Amir Abdur Rehman, who ruled Afghanistan from 1880 to 1901, signed a treaty with the British who were to conduct her foreign relations. This treaty was renewed in 1905, to be later reinforced by the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, by which Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of influence.

Thirty-nine years after Abdur-Rehman signed away Afghanistan's "external independence" to the British, King Amanulla Khan led a campaign against Whitehall's suzerainty. Afghan troops, commanded by General Nadir Shah, father of the present reigning King of Afghanistan, crossed the Indian border and a war ensued between the then Indian Government and Afghanistan.

Treaty Of Freedom

After a short campaign, Britain and Afghanistan signed a peace treaty in August, 1919, by which the land of the Pakhtoons was left free and independent of British suzerainty. Britain agreed to respect Afghanistan's internal as well as external independence.

Immediately after the signing of this treaty, Afghanistan established diplomatic missions in Italy, Germany, England, Russia, Turkey and Persia.

It is this independence which Afghanistan celebrates this week.

The present ruler of Afghanistan is His Majesty King Mohammed Zahir Shah. The 35-year-old King has three sons and two daughters. The heir-apparent is His Royal Highness Prince Ahmed Shah Khan, born in October 1934

Afghanistan is governed by enlightened monarchial democratic system, closely knit with the law of the Shariat. Her Prime Minister today, is His Highness Sardar Shah Mahmud Khan, an uncle of His Majesty. A parliament and an Upper House constitute the nation's supreme legislative authority. The Council of Ministers, selected by the King, is responsible to Parliament.

Though the common language is Pushtu, which draws richly from Sanskrit, the mother of Oriental languages, many Afghan leaders are proficient in French or German.

The Afghans did not like "English" —and the study of the English language was not popular. It is not uncommon to find Afghan diplomats reeling off in French, Germen, Italian or even in Russian, but there are not many among them well versed in English.

There is only one "political" party in the country. The constitution is so unique that there has been no necessity for an opposition. The motto of the people from the King to the farmer is: "Kingdom, Freedom and Service."

Compulsory And Free Education

Education in Afghanistan is compulsory and free — from the toddler's stage to the university. The State pays for the scholar's education, buys his books, and even provides him with pocket-money, if his parents are poor.

The high school and university students have to undergo a tough course of military training which is compulsory. The idea is that every adult must be ready to don the uniform of the soldier if and when necessary.

Today, there are five Universities in Afghanistan, specialising in Science, Medicine, Politics, Literature and Economics.

Soldiers of the Afghan Army must be literate. In fact, the Afghan Government demands high academic standards — and fighting standards of its armed forces.

The Afghan army has been reorganized and men are recruited by annual calls. Service is for two years with the Colours and eight years with the reserve forces. The peace-time strength of the Afghan army is about 100,000. The army has its own factories for production of munitions and equipment.

The Afghan is essentially a farmer. He looks after his flocks of sheep and fields of wheat. Practically every Afghan is a land-lord. There is no question of upper class, middle class or lower class. Everyone is on an equal footing and earning his livelihood.

No Beggars

Afghanistan is a land of no beggars, for the state gives work to every able-bodied person who must toil for his livelihood. A destitute will be given financial aid by the Government and the profits he earns are deposited till such time as he can start on his own and become independent.

Recently, industries have sprung in some important towns of Afghanistan. These include sugar factories, textile mills, flour mills, besides handicrafts and cottage industries.

Two hydro-electric plants have been installed at Jabalsarai for supply of power for industrial and domestic purposes.

The Afghan currency is the Afghanis — four Afghanis equal one rupee.

The Reserve Bank of Afghanistan controls the nation's currency issue. Two other banks in the country are the Afghan National Bank and the Afghan Agricultural Bank. The latter bank gives loans to peasants for the maintenance of their farms and livestock.

The cost of living in Afghanistan is astoundingly cheap — though Afghans will tell you that it has shot up enormously. In Kabul, you may stay at the best hotel at a cost of Rs. 8 per day. If you were to stay with somebody, you spend only a rupee per day. And if you stay in the villages of the rugged interior, do not be struck dumb if you are told you are not going to spend anything .. everything is on the house.

The revenue of the Afghan Government is derived from taxes on land, sales of animals, grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, receipts from state lands, monopolies, factories and mining royalties.

The rich muntainous land has large deposits of salt, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead and gold. No largescale mining operations, however, have been undertaken due to lack of modern equipment.

The national-income is estimated at 250,000,000 Afghanis. The nation's trade totals over 650,000,000 Afghanis, exports alone exceeding 450,000,000 Afghanis.

India is one of Afghanistan's chief markets. Exports to India include lambskins, fruits, cotton, raw wool, carpets and spices, while Afghanistan in turn imports cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, leather goods, tea, sugar, jute manufactures, paper and cement.

During the difficult days following partition, Afghanistan rendered signal aid to India with large supplies of wheat to meet the food shortage in the country.

India's relations with this freedom-loving nation have been very cordial. Shortly after August 15, 1947, India established diplomatic relations with Afghanistan on an ambassadorial level.

Mahendra Pratap Episode

Few may know that the first "national government of free India" was set-up in Kabul during World War I by Raja Mahendra Pratap, Maulana Obedullah and other revolutionaries. The Afghan Government and King Amanullah gave their whole-hearted support to these Indian revolutionaries of World War I. The national movement in India was, however, then still in its formative stage.

The Afghans have always been foremost in the fight for this sub-continent's freedom from foreign rule. The Afghan or Pathan of the North-West Frontier merged himself completely in the struggle of the Indian National Congress. Not only that, he willingly gave up his rifle and took to "Satyagraha" as a true disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation.

The Afghan considers himself to be of the same stock and race as the Indian. Research work by Indian and Afghan scholars has revealed that Pushtu, the common language of the Pakhtoons, who inhabit the North-West Frontier and Afghanistan, is derived from Sanskrit. But, the Pushtu of today is intermixed with Persian. This Persian admixture is due to the fact that centuries ago the Afghans, too busy with fighting, had to import scholars and intellectuals from Persia to do the writing work! It was thus that the script became Arabic and the language Persianised.

Afghanistan's 12,000,000 people will celebrate for a week the 31st anniversary of their independence. Their thoughts, however, fly to their 7,000,000 brethren in the stretch of territory that lies between Pakistan and Afghanistan. These 7,000,000, too, want independence. And the Afghan's instinctive feeling of sympathy for the oppressed is manifest in his declaration that Pakhtunistan shall soon be born — if possible peacefully, in keeping with his peace-loving nature.

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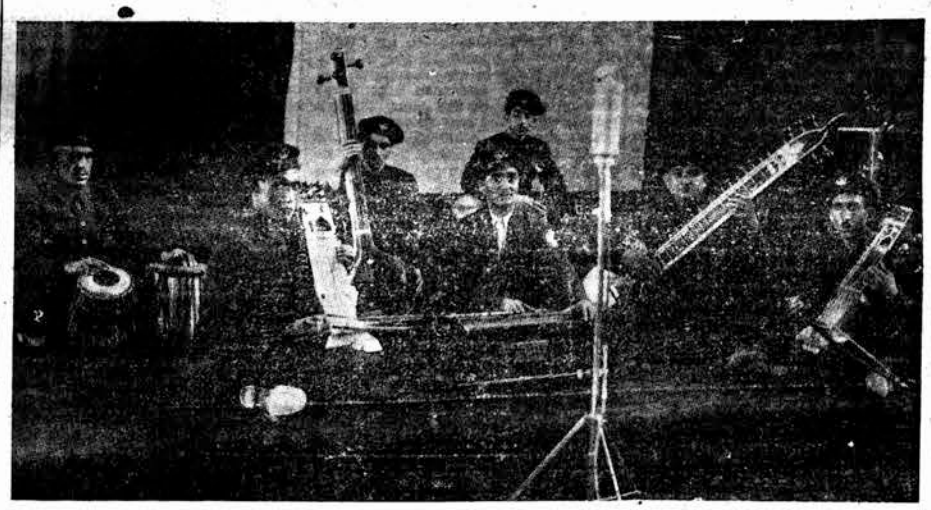
MUSIC IS "ONE WORLD"



Members of an Afghan Orchestra with musical instruments similar to those in use in India.

FACTS ABOUT BOOKS

★

(Continued from page 2)

£30,000 for the film rights of **For Whom the Bell Tolls**, while Daphne du Maurier was paid £20,000 by a film company for **Frenchman's Creek.**

Among the highest paid authors today are Bernard Shaw and Somerset Maugham, but they will not disclose their receipts which are, of course, heavily reduced by taxation. A recent best-selling novel was FAIR STOOD THE WIND FOR FRANCE, which although a war novel, enriched H.E. Bates to the extent of over £20,000, excluding later film rights.

And Eric Williams' remarkable story of escape from an R.A.F. prison-camp in Germany, **The Wooden Horse**, has raised large sums for its amateur author, film and radio rights being sold quickly after the book's publication.

Many famous books were first refused by publishers to whom they were submitted. Priestley's **The Good Companions** went the rounds of publishers' offices before being accepted, while Compton Mackenzie's first and outstanding novel, **The Passionate Elopement**, which had a great success, was refused by every publisher in London before being brought out by a confident new publisher. Even stranger is the story of Jeffery Farnol's well-known romance **The Broad Highway.** Dejected by its constant rejection from publishers, the author put the manuscript away in a drawer and forgot all about it, turning to his new career of theatrical scene-painting in New York. His wife, however, had other ideas, and unbeknown to her husband sent the manuscript to yet another firm. It was published on both sides of the Atlantic, achieved a great success, and launched its author into the literary world for good.

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by: AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH BALKAN-JI-BARI

"PLANT Trees—and make this world a fine Garden!"

That is the message our Gardener (President of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari), Shri B. G. Kher, wired to Dada from New Delhi, for you, on the Independence Day.

Very good reports have been received from all quarters, of the Independence Day celebrations, and I do hope all my younger sisters and brothers of the Balkan-ji-Bari joined them somewhere or the other.

It is very kind of you to have remembered me on this auspicious occasion, and sent me Independence Day greetings which I heartily reciprocate to all. Once more, Independence Day greetings and best wishes to you, everyone!

Children And Museums

Children have a potential interest in almost everything in a museum, it was said at the recent conference on Children in Museums, held at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, London. There delegates from other museums and from educational bodies discussed ideas for catering for children at museums. Information was received that the majority of children went to the museum by themselves, alone or in gangs, often from the poorer parts of London, to have a free view.

The success of the new Children's Centre at the Natural History Museum was described. This is now a permanent feature for boys and girls on Saturdays and during the holidays. In its two rooms, reserved for the young visitors, the specimens on view may be handled. An expert is always in attendance to explain things, answer questions, and so on. Books may be consulted there and even pencils are provided!

Cornets For Shandy

The other day the daughter of a Sydney business man interrupted her shopping expedition in Manly to buy —and eat—an ice-cream cornet.

When the vendor looked up from his ice-cheam bucket, he saw a large dow with his paws on the counter, beside his fair customer. It was Shandy, carrier of the young lady's parcels when she was shopping.

The shopman could not resist the Great Dane's appealing look, so he gave him a cornet all to himself. That generous gesture started something. Shandy has been back to that ice-cream shop twice a day ever since: and Shandy's owner has opened an ice-cream account for the persistent visitor to the Manly icecream shop.

Bhuleshwar Balkanji-Bari Boys and girls on excursion at Jogeshwari.

The Mouse Dear

Animals that chew the cud, are known as ruminants, and are a very large family. They include oxen, sheep, goats, autelopes, giraffes, deer, chevrotains and camels.

One of the smallest is the little Malay chevrotain, sometimes called the mouse deer. It is not really a deer, for the chevrotains are between the deer and the pig family.

The little Malay chevrotain is about the size of a big rabbit, and its coat is of a rich red brown, with the under parts white and the top greyish. It has a curious way of walking, going about in a mincing manner on the tips of its hooves, and this gives its legs such a stiff and rigid appearance that in Java, and some of the other islands where it lives, the people say it has no points.

Concealing itself in the grass or in the jungle during the daytime, the mouse deer only ventures out to feed in the evening and early morning.

Its Malay name of "kanchi" means little. In the folk-tales of the Malaya it is always a small, weak, but cunning creature that cutwits stronger and fiercer animals by its cleverness.

Certainly as there are so many enemies who would soon exterminate it if the little animal had not been very cunning it could never have existed for so many ages.

A Shooting Star

When you have been walking home in the dark perhaps you have seen a star shoot across the sky. Speaking with strict truthfulness there is no such thing as a shooting star. Should a real star come very near to the earth we should all be burnt up by the heat long before the collision actually occurred. What we call "shooting stars" are really meteorites which are quite small bodies.

SAGE SAW

The darkest hour of all is the hour before the dawn.

CASTLES IN THE AIR

When a person is said to be building castles in the air or castles in Spain he is day-dreaming. This comes from the old French expression "chateaux en Espagne", a saying common in France when the aristocracy were led to desert the cause of the rightful Prince by vain hopes of promotion in Spain.

THE TAILOR'S THIMBLE

Do you know why the tailor's thimble has no top? Because the tailor who has to sew very thick and heavy stuff gets much more force by using the side than he would get if he used the end. But mother, who has only to sew thin and flimsy materials finds it easier and quicker to use an ordinary thimble with a top.

A LOT

"Here's an anna for every birthday you've had. What more could you wish for?" asked Grandpa.

"I wish I was as old as you replied Ronnie.

QUITE GOOD

Customer: "Look here, these sandwiches have teethmarks in them."

Shopkeeper: "That's all right, sir, that is only where I've bitten them to see if they're stale."

A SHOCK IN STORE

A modern young artist was showing his uncle some of his works.

"I paint what I see", remarked the young man noticing Uncle's puzzled look.

"You'll get a shock, my boy", replied Uncle, "when you see what you've painted."

HOWZAT?

Host: "It looks like a storm. You'd better stay in for dinner."

Guest: "No, thanks. It's hardly threatening enough for that."

* * *

STRANGE SPELLING

Jack: Can you spell with only four letters a word of nine letters meaning muddler?

John: I give up.

Jack: The word is blunderer written like this E R/B L.

John: Not bad; but can you spell the verb to appropriate with 'one' letter?"

Jack: I should say not.

John: Quite simple—just write an X (annex).

Brain Brighteners

How many ants does a land-lord want?

Answer: Ten ants (Tenants).

I am of great warmth; put a tail on me and I am a wide open space; put a tail on me again and I am a pagan. What am I?

Answer: Heat, Health, Healthier.

I am composed of 12 letters:
My 1, 9, 11 is an animal.
My 3, 9, 10, 11 is a grain.
My 4, 5, 7 is part of a barn.
My 12, 2, 6, 8 is a stone.
My whole is a body politic.
What is my name?

Answer: Commonwealth.

In which month do you eat less?

Answer: February, because it is the shortest month.

A word there is, five syllables contains.
Take one away, no syllable remains.

Answer: Monosyllable.

What occurs once in a minute, twice in a moment, but only once in a man's life?

Answer: The letter 'M'.

What is it that people always shut their eyes to?

Answer: Soap.

Why is an author more free than a king?

Answer: Because he can choose his own subjects.

What is it, which by simply naming, you are certain to break it?

Answer: Silence.

What is it that you cannot hold for more than a few moments, yet it is as light as a feather?

Answer: Your own breath.

Which of your relatives are dependent upon you for a living?

Answer: Your Uncles, Aunts and Cousins. For without 'U' they can not exist.

Have A Hearty Laugh

Rusie (coughing): "I am a little hoarse today!"

Gocul: "Well, that's better than being a little donkey, isn't it!"

The Winner

A mother offered one large and one small piece of chocolate to her two children, saying: "Now, I wonder which of you has the better manners?"

"Oh, Ahmed has!" replied Shirin, quickly taking the larger piece.

Join Balkan-ji-Bari

All are most welcome to join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari. Children up to fourteen years can become its Primary Members; boys and girls between fourteen and eighteen years its Companion Members; and elders offering voluntary service its Associate Members, and by payment of certain amounts in a lump sum as Sympathisers Donors or Patrons.

If you are interested in the children's cause, please send for the full particulars of the Balkan-ji-Bari and its enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan" Khar-Bombay 21. He will be glad to receive from you also your contributions to this page for consideration and inclusion, if found suitable.

JAI HIND!

Howard Schenken & Richard L Frey

"Please settle a bidding problem for us" pleads a correspondent. "Should North have passed at three notrump, or should he have insisted on bidding the game at hearts?

"As you will note, South was very unlucky in the play at three notrump. West opened a spade and South held off the first two rounds of that suit. Then, however, West was too cagey to continue the suit. He switched to a diamond, and now South had to play very carefully indeed to hold the loss to two spades, two diamonds and one heart.

"At four hearts, of course, North would lose only a spade a heart and a diamond. In spite of this, North maintains that with his type of hand three notrump is often easier than four hearts. Who is correct?"

The bidding question is a very close point. Most fine players would bid four hearts with the North hand since a sound trump contract usually will develop at least one trick more than can be won at a notrump contract.

However, no expert would play the hand as South did. Declarer should have won the very first trick. He then could go after the hearts, if necessary giving up one trick on the way, after which he easily would win ten tricks. There was no reason to hold up in spades, since the suit could not be divided in such a way that the opponents could win four spade tricks. It is often a good idea to refuse the first trick, but this play should not be used on every possible occasion.

Both sides vulnerable
North dealer.

NORTH
♠ 10 4
♡ A K Q 7 3 2
◇ A 4
♣ Q 7 6

WEST
♠ K J 8 5 2
♡ J 9 8 4
◇ 9 8 5
♣ 6

EAST
♠ Q 7
♡ 6
◇ K Q 7 6
♣ J 10 9 8 3 2

SOUTH
♠ A 9 6 3
♡ 10 5
◇ J 10 3 2
♣ A K 4

The bidding.

North	East	South	West
1♡	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3♡	Pass	3 N.T	All Pass

Talking of Books—

NEW TECHNIQUE IN RADIO DRAMA

STONE IN THE MIDST, by Patric Dickinson (Methuen, 7s. 6d.)

POETRY OF THE PRESENT, edited, by Geoffrey Grigson (Phoenix House, 10s. 6d.)

AN ANTHOLOGY OF SOUTH AFRICAN VERSE, edited by Roy MacNab (Collins, 12s. 6d.)

THE CREATIVE EXPERIMENT, by C. M. Bowra (MacMillan, 16s.)

REVIEWED BY ROY CAMPBELL

PATRIC DICKINSON was until recently the chief producer of most of the poetry programmes of the British Broadcasting Corporation. Then, on winning an Atlantic award, he left the Corporation in order to devote himself more or less exclusively to writing.

Though his direction of the poetry programmes excited some jealousy and much criticism there is little doubt that he has probably done more than any living man to increase the public interest in poetry and multiplied beyond any previous record the number of listeners to poetry programmes. He managed this not by pandering to popular tastes, but because he developed a profound knowledge of how to make the spoken word live on the air, though the speakers of the poems and the actors of the dramas were out of sight.

Exciting Public Interest

Up to the time when Patric Dickinson took over the Poetry Programmes on the B.B.C., they had been put over the air by producers who were inclined to think in categories and judge poetry by its tendencies and trends rather than its achievements. Dickinson revolutionised the poetry talks of the B.B.C. by grouping his quotations, and the poetry from which they were taken, according to subject-matter rather than to similarity in trends and tendencies. This enabled him to exploit the differences, rather than the similarities, between poets, and it was by the clash and contrast of different techniques, schools, periods and styles that he was able to excite the public interest which had hitherto been so apathetic to the more academic methods of exposition.

Sometimes the violence of his contrasts would upset the purists as when he would juxtapose some ferociously cynical passage from Swift or Butler concerning love together with the lyrical outpourings of Keats or Shelley; but there is no doubt that these methods were more effective than anything previously attempted in the broadcasting of poetry.

One realises the extent to which he perfected his own radio technique when one reads his newly-published book, which, like his first, consists jointly of a play and a collection of lyrics. Theseus And The Minotaur (Cape) was the title of the former play and of the book in which it was the chief feature. It was performed many times on the air with success though it is an alegorical verse-play, one of the most difficult things to put across on the air. His new play 'Stone In The Midst' also gives the title to the whole book (published by Methuen, 7s. 6d.) which also contains some fine lyrics.

Stage Performance

This verse-play has been performed both on the radio and at the Mercury Theatre with success. But on attending the first night of the stage performance one realised with a start that a new sort of drama had been evolved through the practice of radio-technique. Excellent as the actors were on the stage and excellent as was the production and the scenery, they added nothing to the punch and drive of the play as one had heard it coming unseen over the air. In fact, these extra aids seemed to distract one—just as the accompaniment of music, however excellent, would distract one's attention in the case of a Shaw play.

Having realised this, one was curious to see how Dickinson's work would read visually on the printed page when it appeared in book form, since, long before the invention of radio, it was notorious how some verse is more successful when read aloud and some when read quietly to oneself. I was relieved to find that these poems and the play which had come so successfuly over the air could hold their own on the printed page and that there was not such on abyss of difference between the printed and the spoken word in this case, as there was between the radio play and the stage play.

This play is written in free verse which approximates to the colloquial vernacular. The subject is modern: the behaviour of an ordinary small community under occupation by a totalitarian power. Neither nationalities or ideologies are specified and the play may be referring to the future or the past; but it gives scope for some really brilliant satire while working up to its grim but by no means pessimistic or despairing ending.

Two Anthologies

This brings us to two anthologies—Poetry Of The Present edited with an introduction by Geoffrey Grigson (Phoenix House, 10s. 6d.) and 'An Anthology Of South African Verse,' edited by Roy MacNab (Collins, 12s 6d.).

'Poetry Of The Present' is a slightly misleading title involving an understatement. 'Poetry Of The Thirties' would be a much more suitable title, for Mr. Grigson is chiefly concerned with those poets who contributed to his magazine 'New Verse' in the years preceding the last war. He more or less limits the date of birth, on both sides of the decade which his own birthday punctuates near the centre;

Patric Dickinson, till recently Chief Producer of the B.B.C.'s poetry programmes has written a verse-play "STONE IN THE MIDST".

and he boldly accords to his own work a greater proportion of space than has hitherto been accorded to it by previous anthologists, so that in this anthology he eclipses poets like William Empson, Sidney Keyes, and others.

In view of Mr. Grigson's violent attacks on poets such as T. S. Eliot and Edith Sitwell (whom he excludes as having been born before his 1904 age-limit), Dylan Thomas, and George Barker, whom he has had to include in large slices for the sheer size of his anthology, it is amusing to read his preface, in which he slurs over his previous contempt for these writers by the most amazingly ingenious series of ambiguities it has ever been my delight to read.

By limiting the time of his interest in poetry, Mr. Grigson not only ignores the existence of his elders such as Elliot, Graves, Sasscon, and the Sitwells, but of his youngers such as Paul Dehn, Henry Reed, Frank Prince, Lawrence Durell, Jocelyn Brooke, R. N. Currey, Patric Dickinson, etc. His anthologiy is nevertheless made worth while by the inclusion not only of Thomas and Barker, but Auden, Betjeman, MacNiece, Day Lewis and other brilliant poets who fell within the age-limit required.

Serious Omission

The South African Anthology suffers from the same fault of leaving out much of the best South African poetry—just as Poetry Of The Present suffers from leaving out some of the best poetry of the present. There is one very serious omission, that of the South African David Dright—published recently by Editions poetry London—a poet, who, for his fine gifts as a lyrical poet who can think, deserves a place in both of these anthologies. Roy MacNab's anthology of South African poetry has one advantage over the Standard anthology published by F. C. Slater in that it contains the work of new poets unknown to the earlier anthologist.

For those interested in the theory of Modern Poetry rather than in its practice, C. M. Bowra has written The Creative Experiment (MacMillan, 16s.), an extremely scholarly study of seven post-symbolist European poets—Cavafy, Elliot, Apollinaire, Mayakowsky, Pasternak, Lorca and Alberti.

SWISS LESSON FOR WORLD PEACE

COLLECTIVE SECURITY IN SWISS EXPERIENCE, BY W. E RAPPARD (GEORGE ALLEN AND UNWIN 12/6)

'The history of Switzerland is the history of 657 years of Collective Security,' and Prof. Rappard's masterly little book on "Collective Security in Swiss Experience' is a brief description of the Swiss experiment, and an attempt to consider what lessons a world groping after peace may learn from that experiment.

The origins of Switzerland go back to the year 1291, when three small Alpine Communities—Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden—formed a perpetual alliance for mutual protection and peace. The alliance proved so successful that other neighbouring communities some of them rural, others urban joined during the next two centuries, so that by 1513 the number reached 13. It was not, however, one common treaty that held these thirteen 'cantons' together, but a number of separate agreements. The cantons were moreover very unequal in point of population, wealth, and political institutions. There was deep antagonism between the city and the rural communities. The Reformation created further division, viz, that between the adherents of the old and the new faith. Lastly, when the former allies and subject territories were raised to the status of cantons after the French Revolution, yet another source of division was added, because some of these new cantons were predominantly French-speaking and Italian-speaking, and not German-speaking like the older one.

Inspite of the diversities of race, religion, and later, language, the Swiss people have been able, on the whole, to maintain their security from aggression. Professor Rappard describes lucidly how they have been able to achieve this. He describes their "law" of Collective Security, which means the various treaties of alliance, and the 'facts" of Collective Security, which means how, as each occasion arose, action was taken to meet the danger. As the cantons were jealous of their sovereignty, and the only machinery for common action was that of a diet consisting of delegates of the several cantons who could not commit their cantons to any action beyond that authorised by their instructions, action was naturally very slow. When military action became necessary, each canton raised equipped, offered, and paid its own contingent. If, inspite of these handicaps, Switzerland made its independence tolerably good. This was due, among other factors, to its favourable geographical position, and to the renown of the Swiss for military valour. Moreover, traditions of cooperation created in course of time a team-spirit, and a sense of common interest, which rarely failed to evoke common action, though perhaps not quite expeditiously. However, the Swiss system of Collective Security which had stood tolerably well for five countries, collapsed completely before the French arms towards the close of the 18th century. The Swiss learnt the lesson of the collapse; they first centralised their military institutions, and then, in 1848, after a brief Civil War, created a Federal State in place of the old loose Confederation.

What lesson has the experience of Switzerland to teach to the world? It is, Prof. Rappard suggests, the lesson of Federalism. Not a very novel or startling conclusion, perhaps. Other reflections way also occur to a reader of Prof. Rappard's scholarly study. The history of political aggregations teaches us that fear of a common enemy is a powerful stimulus to the formation of such aggregations. In the case of Switzerland this stimulus was provided by the Habsburgs. What is the analogous stimulus in the case of the world as a whole? The atomic bomb, and fear of the utter destruction of civilisation, one may suggest. So long as this fear is present to the minds of the statesmen and the people of the world, they will not, we may trust, rush into another war. But if that consciousness grows dim, it is to be feared that nations will fight one another even as the Swiss cantons fought one another when external danger was not imminent. The only sure guarantee of world peace is an active world opinion against war.

Pessimistic artist at request of optimistic wife advertises in forlorn hope of inexp. unfurn, accom. London area, giving scope respective creative functions.

Advt. in New Statesman and Nation, London.

Wanted—part-time filling clerk to tidy up the inside of my wife's shoulder-strap bag.

Advt. in Cleveland paper.

SINCE the dawn of freedom the country has been suffering from a rash of committees! Like some oracular revelation we seem to have discovered that nothing can be achieved without the aid of special committees, whether in launching new schemes or reorienting old ones. May be this is unavoidable in this age of specialization; nonetheless this is hardly an excuse to be blind to the inherent defects of specialization wherein the so-called expert wants "to drive his own horse ahead", to use an apt Indian expression.

Take for instance the recommendations put forward by the Music Education Committee appointed last year by the Government of Bombay for determining the place of music in school and college education in the Province. In the first place, music is to be taught compulsorily in the primary schools and in the first three years of the secondary stage. It is not made clear whether music is to be an examination subject. Without such a proviso the compulsion of teaching will be a wasted effort in respect of not a few children.

The merry laughter and chatter of youngsters may have a musical quality about them but that does not mean that learning 'Sa, re, ga' and 'Na, dhin, thin, dha' by rote will invoke the springs of melody in the young breasts. After all, one must have an aptitude for fine arts like music, dancing, painting, etc. It can be argued that such aptitudes are dormant in many persons and that unless the proper atmosphere is created these may not be noticeable at all. Even if this is granted, there is no cause for compulsion as such. Instead, the objective of giving free scope to one's natural abilities can well be achieved by the principle of option.

These devotees of music want to extend the principle of compulsion further still. They recommend that music should be compulsory in the primary teachers' training colleges as well. This suggestion alone is enough to prove that authorities in one branch are not aware of the working conditions in other professions. The present-day teaching staff is already overworked what with double shifts in schools, the numerous subjects to be taught and the larger number of pupils, not to mention the inadequate scales of pay and the uncertainty of tenure. The prospects of employment for the ordinary teacher have become harder owing to the inclusion of physical culture in the school curricula. A person holding a diploma in that line has better chance of securing a job than the one without it. Now, in addition to the physical culturewallahs, the pseudo-musicians want to impose their fad upon the poor creature. The teacher's burden will go on increasing 'ad infinitum' as other advocates of painting, gardening, star-gazing and what not push their hobby horses into the educational system.

In their enthusiasm for a cultural accomplishment which has fallen on evil days of late, the esteemed members of the Committee seem to have lost all sense of proportion as the suggestion of "providing soundproof halls" in every school clearly shows. Most of the recommendations are not merely impracticable but they prove the futility of appointing such expert committees. They do not serve the immediate purpose and mean sheer waste of time, energy and public funds.

In encouraging the study of music, we must not lose sight of other cultural and vocationable pursuits like art, needlework and craftsmanship, which must also have their due place in the curriculum. It may be that the majority of boys will opt for drawing and carpentry while the majority of girls will choose singing and needlework. So much the better as their natural inclinations will be canalised and they will be able to find a suitable vocation in life.

For providing teaching facilities in these varied subjects, the schools will need teachers who are expert in their fields. This difficulty will be got over by introducing drawing, tailoring, music, etc., as optional subjects in the primary teachers' training colleges as well. Women will not then feel handicapped in a sphere which should entirely belong to them according to the authoritative verdict of the Sargent Committee.

—*Leela*

HOME DECORATION

Every housewife's ambition is to make her home look attractive. More often than not she sets about the job with preconceived ideas about what she should possess in order to make her home admiration-worthy. And many times these notions do not fit into the variously designed cement and concrete structure which is her home! So when you embark upon the business of home-making or want to move from one place to another, the best thing is to pause and ponder over the household knicknacks and furnishings you wish to purchase anew or in the latter case, exchange for old ones.

In selecting furniture, lampshades, curtains and upholstery you must be guided by a few primary principles which create a sense of the beautiful. These are colour and texture; line and form. Colours are not only pleasing to the physical eye but also have an unmistakable effect on the mind.

RESTFUL AND EXCITING COLOURS

Some colours are cool and restful, some are dazzling and exciting and yet others are dull and depressing. Blue, light grey and violet blue are of the first sort, while yellow, red and orange fall in the second group. Naturally, therefore, the colour and shades of the furnishing materials have to be decided after taking into consideration not merely the size and colour of the different rooms but also the amount of light and sunshine allowed into them.

Yellow is helpful in creating a sunshine effect in a dark room. On the other hand, a room flooded with light has better chances of accommodating quieter hues and subdued shades such as grey, dusty pink, light blue and pale green. An all-white living room can be tastefully furnished with chairs and rugs in two tones of cream and curtains of green taffeta. A dramatic colour scheme can be worked out for the same room by clever combination of the apparently jarring colours such as black, gold and Venetian red!

CONTROL YOUR DREAMS

(Continued from page 2)

ly and each one would slide into its appointed place in the intricate jig-saw. When he woke, he invariably found his sermon complete in his brain.

Maury, the famous scientist, used to get a friend to sit by his bed and excite certain sensations after he had fallen asleep. For instance, the waving of a handkerchief sprinkled with Eau-de-Cologne, under his nose, made him dream of oriental perfumeries; pinching his nose made him dream that he had a blister there; when a red hot poker was placed near his cheek he dreamt of stokers and furnaces.

Conversely it should be possible—indeed, it is possible—to reverse this order and prepare one's self for sleep primed with sensations and ideas, which are developed in one's dreams. This is not as fantastic as it seems. Mozart we know, once dreamt of an ethereally lovely chord which he later expressed in a sonata, and Tartini's "Devil's Sonata" was first heard in his dreams. It is well-known of course, that Victor Hugo always devoted his mornings to writing, for it was then that the ideas and impressions which arrived during sleep, were still fresh.

When you rise and put your dreams on paper, try also to look back and piece the events together. In this way you will find it easier to dream to order. The reason that artists, writers and musicians dream so vividly is that their minds are usually more sensitive than those of other people. Their brains have been developed over a period of years to make use of imagination; whereas in the more mundane professions imagination is actually frowned upon, fantasy is discouraged, and logical reasoning—a sorry bedfellow—is substituted instead.

MEET INDONESIA'S STRONG MAN

(Continued from page 5)

400 miles south along the east coast, law and order prevails.

To the north-east, at Twalla Sindang, a Communist army of 8,000 men, well trained and well equipped, is concentrating waiting for a favourable moment.

Approximately 100 miles direct north lies the country of the Arjenese, who refuse to give up their independence to anyone. The tribe of Bataks, back in the mountains in the centre of the island behind Medan, also carry on. They used to be cannibals. To this day, the menfolk do the fighting; the women do the work. They despite the Malayas, who constitute most of the native population around Medan.

Palembang also enjoys law and order—and it is booming. A labour shortage prevails. Newspapers of all parties circulate freely. The native state government is headed by Abdul Malik, as Wali or Governor, a well-educated Muslim. He travels about without a bodyguard of any kind and takes great pride in saying that literacy is 40 per cent in his state of 1,200,000 people, whereas for Indonesia as a whole it is only 7 per cent.

As the political centre of South-East Asia, the thriving city of Singapore and the adjoining Malay peninsula have become a bastion against the westward sweep of Asiatic Communism. Amidst the anarchy of Burma, the civil wars in Indo-China and Indonesia and the collapse of China, the success of the British in restoring law and order and setting up responsible self-government in Malaya has set a fortunate precedent.

The British faced the usual problem of native unrest skillfuly fostered by the Communists.

Origin Of Trouble

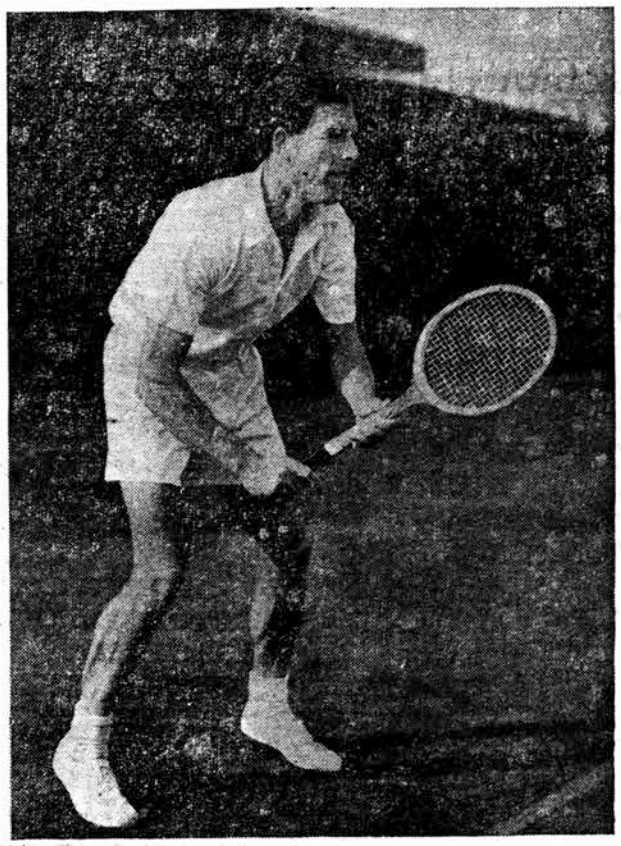
But Britain has won the support of the Malay natives at the mass level, as distinguished from mere support by the Sultans. She has recruited and trained a Malayan native army of 30,000 and a police force of 30,000 more natives.

Singapore is not a pest hole any more than San Francisco is. It appears to be a relatively clean, well-run community. The best thing about it is the refreshing air of freedom.

The British seem to have a knack of knowing what laws to enforce. Thus, guntoting is punishable with death, but smuggling and the money black market seem to operate with a certain immunity as long as they are carried on with discretion.

Just by chance, I lunched with a man who is said to be the head of the Cominform in South-east Asia. The police have him tagged, and he knows it. That he is allowed to operate here at all, however, is indicative of the relative freedom that still prevails. He operates with discretion, which seems to be something that goes a long way with the British.

HOW TO PLAY TENNIS



Footwork is the foundation of all correct stroke-play. Mottram, here pictured just before a rally begins, is in the "semi-sprint" position: poised on balls of feet, kness flexed and body leaning slightly forward ready to move suddenly in any direction.

IV-Footwork

BY TONY MOTTRAM

Few lawn tennis players can afford to be satisfied with their footwork. Many underestimate its importance, not realising that it is the foundation of all correct stroke-play.

Watch the champion in action. He never seems hurried; he never crowds the ball. Secret of his success is "fast" footwork which enables him to move quickly into the correct hitting position, so that there remains plenty of time to make an unhurried stroke. Without sound footwork, good form and consistent results are impossible.

Quick reflexes from a nimble brain are vital, but even so the player must be able to move quickly, keeping his body-balance under perfect control by remaining poised on the balls of the feet in instant readiness for moving or changing direction.

Between points, the body and feet should be relaxed, but a moment or two before each rally begins, the player must be on his toes with knees flexed, the body leaning slightly forward. This is a semi-sprint position from which it is far easier to move suddenly than when standing upright and flat footed.

Large strides may be necessary to reach wide balls, but take short steps whenever possible because they are more easily adjusted for any split-second change or slight irregularity in the bounce of the ball.

Try to move quickly into the hitting position so that a distinct pause can be felt before the stroke is made. This is the secret of the champion's unhurried-looking play.

There is nothing difficult or complicated in learning to move about the court. On the other hand, the judgment required to approach each ball correctly is not acquired overnight and comes only with experience and continual play.

It is a great advantage in lawn tennis to be naturally light-footed, but mobility and footwork can be improved by any player who takes the trouble to do five minutes' skipping daily.

Political Manoeuvres In Hyderabad

PERSONALITIES AND PRESENT DAY TRENDS

BY L. G. KHARE

BEFORE me are two letters, one from Gulbarga, the other from Jalna. Both are from reliable and experienced political workers who witnessed the vagaries of Razakardom and, in the case of Gulbarga, its atrocities.

Since I was in Hyderabad last, going about among the common, humble people and gathering notes as a student of the present ambitions of its leaders and the reaction of the new regime on the populace, much has happened in the shift of outlook on the part of the some of these leaders. The letters bear witness to it.

Melkote And The Mulkis

Last April if you talked to leading lawyers, affluent businessmen and such landed aristocrats as were not already bemoaning their probable future, you came away with the one impression that they were anxious for the dismemberment of the State into its linguistic parts. As the civil government proceeded with its healing work and life and property became secure except in those hapless districts of Nalgonda and Waranagal, a new feeling crept in. It was astonishing how rapidly the majority community regained new hope, new ambitions and with it a desire to find out how progress can be achieved if Hyderabad still remains a political entity. I notice now that the resourceful Dr. Melkote in his speeches promulgates the idea that the Mulkis, that is people born and bred and rooted in Hyderabad State, can run the administration very well, in other words without the adventitious aid of a civil government imposed upon them by the Indian Union. Dr. Melkote has the considerable gift of trimming his political sails in a manner which secures immediate popular applause. As time goes on his point of view will obtain a larger number of adherents. But the immediate cry which his section of followers has taken up is that there is no need of a Military Government. The Military Governor is going any way, Maj.-Gen. Choudhary is being asked, by his military superiors, so it is rumoured, to take up work in the Armoured Corps Division in regard to which he is an expert. He may be leaving by October.

The Tirthji

But the civil government remains and will continue to work the healing process, which will ultimately bring up Hyderabad to the level of a progressive province in India. The question is whom to associate with that government on the model, for example, of the Mysore State when Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar functioned as Dewan. Here the executive of the State Congress shows a lamentable lack of foresight and political acumen in its unhelpful advice. Some people suggest that the State Congress and Swami Ramananda Tirth are convertible terms. A closer examination of the situation does not quite bear out this view. The Tirthji is an institution by himself in Hyderabad as notable as the Char Minar or the magnificent High Court buildings but he is by no means the State Congress. He has the great merit of being a politician who works twenty-four hours for the cause but at present the cause appears to be how to retain his presidentship on October 29, the day when the election for that office is scheduled to take place. His most distressing demerit is that he makes statements, which he conceives to be of great political importance one fortnight and the next fortnight says something radically different. As a political adviser he has become an unpredictable quantity.

Rift In The Lute

As agitators the leaders of the State Congress had their glorious days. As constructive political thinkers they have not come up to the mark because they have not yet even learnt the necessity of explaining to each other what they want. Mr. Janardanrao Desai disagrees at times with everything the Swamiji says. Mr. Ramkrishnarao, the only man with leisure enough and wealth enough and time enough to assume leadership, is far too easy-going to take up the onerous job, while the mantle of leadership can not yet be worn by Dr. Jayasurya Naidu, the great Mrs. Naidu's son, who is a rising young medical practitioner and is reputed to have political ambitions. Of the Maharashtrian lawyers, who were expected to take to politics under the changed conditions like fish to water there is none who seems anxious or inclined to fill the 'niche' if the Tirthji vacates it. So Tirthji will remain President, the dissident elements in the State Congress remaining unwillingly in agreement that until the State Constituent assembly meets, after the plebiscite is over, no radical reform in the Congress is possible.

The Socialist Element

Mr. Mahadeo Singh and his group of young men whose activities as the Socialist Party occupy at times a considerable space in the Hyderabad daily press have a definite field of political work cut out for them, if only they have a clear conception of what that work is. At present the chief part of their activity lies in pitching political demands slightly higher than the those of the State Congress and issuing manifestoes bewailing the lot of the peasantry. A Socialist leader, a staunch Muslim nationalist of the days when it was anathema in Hyderabad to be a Nationalist Muslim, who had gone underground for work in India in the 1942 movement, said to me recently. "If only we had somebody in the State with the fire and passion of Aruna and the cold logic of Achyut Patwardhan, we shall make considerable headway. Now we just drift along". Achyut Patwardhan was in Hyderabad only a few days ago and gave some practical advice but one wonders if it was all palatable.

Mr. Bevin, who caused momentary consternation among the officials of the Council of Europe when he approached the wrong entrance, and had to break the ranks of waiting Alsatian girls, stops to pose for a picture with two of them before entering the University building at Strasbourg.

Waiting On Events

My informant from Gulbarga states that in that unfortunate district town the tendency for having a row over issues like "no music before mosques" is still evident. The Hindu Mahasabha is likely to have an increase in following in the district. There is no local leader of eminence to guide a purely political movement, Mr. Ramchandra Rao being still under a cloud of suspicion for having accepted a ministership under the Razakar-controlled Government.

A landlord friend of mine from Raichur writes that Mr. Advi Rao, one of the most experienced local leaders, is quietly watching events. He and his friends show no particular enthusiasm for the separation of the two Canarese-speaking districts from the Hyderabad State and tacking them on to Bombay Presidency. The ideal of a greater Karnatak, seems to them, to be far off. So they wait on events.

Mr. Dodmetti from Karnatak, accompanied by Mr. Chenna Reddy, recently visited some places in these districts to create enthusiasm for unification but the reception they met indicated that in the minds of those to whom the appeal was addressed there was no hurry to help the separation process.

In Marathwada also, as the letter from Jalna informs me there are no local leaders rampaging about to secure separation from the State. My informant reveals the fact that the issue becomes more complicated because some eminent Congressmen in Berar have put out the demand that the two districts in the Marathwada adjoining Berar belong by right of contiguity and closer economic association to Greater Berar. Let Bombay have the other three. The two important towns of Parbani and Nanded will thus go to Berar, while in the three remaining districts the apprehension will naturally arise that all that they would get from a merger with Bombay is increased taxation.

The Trizonia Remains

Efforts are being made from Delhi to associate in the work of administration leaders of public opinion in Hyderabad, with the present executive authority. As time passes it becomes increasingly difficult for Delhi to hit upon the right persons. Its task is rendered more difficult by the demand reported to have been made by the State Congress that all such appointments must be made from within its ranks.

As regards the Andhras, 70 per cent of the population, I notice a curious thing. Some leaders whom I had met only a few weeks ago were enthusiastic about ending the Trizonia. Now the mood is changed. They are not so certain that if an Andhra province is hastily formed law and order can be so quickly secured in the notorious Nalgonda and Warangal districts as they hope it will be secured through the executive authority, which is now supreme in Hyderabad. This mood helps considerably the Mulki feeling that in Hyderabad, as a trilingual political unity, they are better off as they are and will be still better economically and politically if the present administration functions as energetically as it is doing now. So the Trizonia is likely to remain for some considerable time to come.

She Challenged Might Of British Raj

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(Continued from page 4)

Jadonang did. The revolt spread to large areas of the frontier region.

Rebel Queen

The British army was on the trail of the elusive Rani of the Hills. She moved from place to place, closely followed by the British, who burnt down villages and tribesmen's huts all along the route.

For fifteen months, the British combed the jungles for Rani Guidallo. In October, 1932, she was building fortifications in the inaccessible jungles near Manipur for the "last ditch" fight, when she was captured by the British.

The British description of the captured Guidallo was "a fighting, biting, scratching girl, shorn of all her supernatural powers".

In early 1933, Guidallo was tried and convicted of murder and rebellion. She was sentenced to transportation for life.

The "brave child of the hills"—as Pandit Nehru described her—was restless even in prison. With the help of the jail staff, she urged her followers to keep the movement alive. Some of her followers spread propaganda among the tribesmen that British power in India was coming to an end and that a "king named Gandhi, son of Jadonang", was coming to rule the tribes.

But British alertness squelched the movement.

Pt. Nehru's Reference

In 1944, Guidallo was released, only to be interned in a village in the Naga hills under severe restrictions, until the Assam Government set her at liberty through the personal intervention of Pandit Nehru.

Nehru took an interest in her release since his visit to Assam in 1937. In his book "Unity of India", Nehru wrote: "She was of a priestly class and she had the unique opportunity among her people to receive some education in a mission school where she reached the ninth or tenth class.

"Guidallo was her name and she was about 19. Six years ago, when civil disobedience blazed over the length and breadth of India. News of Gandhi and the Congress reached her in her hill abode and found an echo in her heart.

"She dreamed of freedom for her people and an ending of the galling restrictions they suffered from and she raised the banner of independence and called her people to rally round it.

"Perhaps she thought rather prematurely that the British Empire was fading out. But that Empire still functioned effectively and aggressively and it took vengeance on her and her people. Many villages were burnt and destroyed and this heroic girl was captured and sentenced to transportation for life.

"And now she lies in some prison in Assam wasting her bright young womanhood in dark cells and solitude. Six years she has been there. What torment and suppression of spirit they have brought to her, who, in the pride of her youth, dared to challenge an Empire.

"She can roam no more in the hill country through the forest glades or sing in the fresh crisp air of the mountains. This wild young thing sits cabined in darkness with a few yards, may be, of space in the daytime, cating her fiery heart in desolation and confinement.

"And India does not even know of this brave child of her hills with the free spirit of the mountains in her. But her own people remember Guidallo Rani and think of her with love and pride. And a day will come when India also will remember her and then cherish her and bring her out of her prison cell.

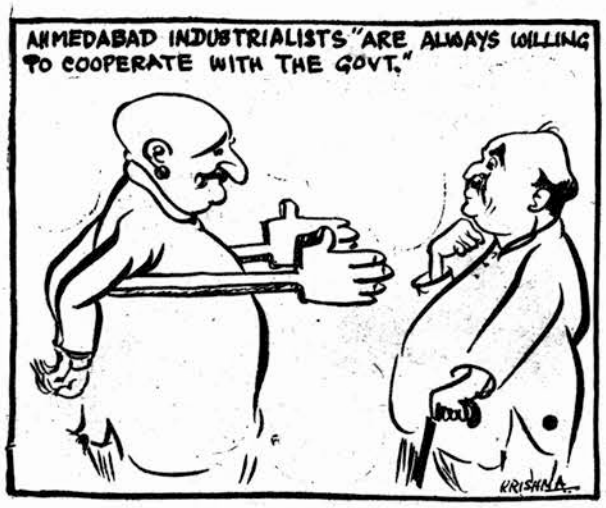
"And I thought of Guidallo the Rani sitting in her prison cell. What thoughts were hers, what regrets, what dreams."

FIRST FRUITS OF ELECTING TORIES

The people of St. Pancras, London, are reaping the first fruits of returning a Tory majority at the last Borough Council elections. Under Labour control the St. Pancras Council made use of the Co-operative Wholesale Society's banking services. Net gain to the ratepayer was 1½d. off the rate—£5.000 a year. The Tory majority has decided to transfer the municipal account from the C. W. S. Bank to Barclay's, an action described by the Labour opposition as "political prejudice", and by the NORTH LONDON PRESS as "reeking of spite and petty bias at the expense of the ratepayers".

The Tory excuse was that a special car was required to take the cash to a C. W. S. Bank.

The interest from the C. W. S. account would have bought several cars!



SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By. J. C. MAITRA

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LEASE OF COOPERAGE GROUND—HOME FOR FOOTBALL AND HOCKEY—SARDAR STADIUM AT MAHALAXMI? — AN EPOCH - MAKING EVENT—ASIATIC TENNIS TOURNEY—ROVERS CUP ATTRACTIONS.

THE Government of Bombay has at last made up their mind to give up the Cooperage ground on lease to the W.I.F.A. and B.P.H.A. jointly for a period of ten years or so.

This is what I learnt from a chat with Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, our Health Minister, and Dr. Jivraj Mehta, the new P.W.D. Minister last week. They are also willing to extend the ground both on the North and East sides, so that we may have a full-sized football ground and semi-permanent stands, like those on the West, on the other sides as well.

This will remove a long-standing grievance of the Football Association, the footballers and the football-going public. The W.I.F.A. will save the annual drain of thousands of rupees for putting up temporary stands every year The B.P.H.A. will be equally benefited by it Besides both the bodies, by sharing the ground for six months each, will save half of their expenses on its maintenance. This will be a great gain indeed.

MAXIMUM-SIZED GROUND

The footballers will be happy that they will have a maximum-sized ground as they have in Calcutta. It is a general complaint from the visiting teams, particularly those leading sides from the Eastern City, that our chief venue is short by about ten yards each way. When the additional ground is allotted, it will be easy to extend the playing field suitably. This will help our local players too as they will not be at sea at Calcutta when they visit that city in future.

The amalgamation—that is the joint use of the same ground and the stands by both the associations—will I expect, help the public as well. When the annual inflation of the Contractors' pockets will stop the Controlling bodies will be in a position to charge the visitors more reasonably. There will be no need to raise the gate-charges abnormally to meet the exorbitant demands of the stand contractors.

SUITABILITY FOR HOCKEY

Many people have asked me whether the Cooperage ground will be good enough for hockey. I do not see why it should not be. Hockey and football are played on the same ground everywhere. It is only in Bombay—or rather at the Headquarters of these games in our City we have had different grounds for both.

But when we think of the ground on which the world contests were held in London last year we feel that our players should not be habituated to play on grounds like billiards tables. A slightly rough surface would do them good. They will be more at home when they visit foreign countries In any case I do not think the Cooperage ground will be a handicap even for artistic displays

IS IT TOO FAR?

I have heard of another grouse from spectators' point of view. It is said that the Cooperage is too far away for the fans who hail from the Dhobi Talao area. I concede that the Churchgate ground is more central and more easily and quickly accessible. The time factor is very important in winter when the days are short. But we know that during the week days of November and December very few people watch the games even at Churchgate. So the change of venue is not likely to affect appreciably the attendances in those days. As for the week-ends and holidays when good matches will be on, I am sure the attendances will be as good as ever, because those who love the game and have their favourite sides in the competition will make it convenient anyhow to watch them.

I am reminded by some pessimists that our old venture at the Cooperage some twenty five years ago met with failure. They forget that the game commands greater popularity and a vaster number of supporters now than ever before. Have you ever heard of big sporting engagements being held within a stone's throw from everybody's house? In Calcutta people have to walk miles to see them. Still they never miss one! Time is sure to prove this misapprehension totally baseless

PUBLIC NUISANCE.

I understand that the question of a separate office-room, dressing rooms, etc. will be favourably considered by the Government. The structure may be either at the north-west or south-east corner of the ground. Then both the Associations will be able to carry on their administrations and manage their competitions without any inconvenience to either. The members also may have their amenities according to their tastes.

One sore-spot will be removed at last—and that is the lane between the Cooperage ground and the children's park. It is being used as a public urinal at present. This nuisance should have been removed long ago. However it is better late than never.

SARDAR STADIUM AT MAHALAXMI?

Henceforth athletics will be held at different places until the Olympic Stadium comes into being. I hear that the place has been shifted from Juhu to Mahalaxmi. The Bombay Government has no knowledge about it as they are not concerned with either place. The Mahalaxmi Race Course belongs to the Bombay Municipality. Have they transferred it from the hands of the Turf Club to the National Sports Club of India already?

We were under the impression that racing may have a longer lease of life than was originally scheduled.

SERIOUS BLOW TO ATHLETICS.

Meanwhile, some of the athletic meetings, including the provincial Olympic Games will be held at the Brabourne Stadium. Some will be accommodated at the St. Xavier's College Ground at Parel—at an extra cost to themselves. And others will have to shift for themselves

This will be a serious blow to athletics in this city—for the time being at any rate. But the rulers of the B.P.O.A. accepted this arrangement with their eyes open. It is unfair and unsporting on their part to blame others when they were an agreed party to the arrangement between football and hockey for their joint use of the Cooperage. I hope that athletics will have a better deal from its controlling body than it is receiving at present.

NEHRU STADIUM

A message from New Delhi states that the plan for the Nehru Stadium at the capital has been approved by the Committee of the National Sports Club. And the construction will be completed by the end of next year when the Asiatic Games are down to be held. This is very encouraging indeed.

But we would have also liked to know how many Patrons, Life Members, etc. have been enrolled so far and how much money has been collected.

Upto now nothing has been vouchsafed to the public as to whether sportsmen and sports-lovers in general will have any place in the membership roll. It is common knowledge that most of them are unable to pay down Rs. 1,000—not to mention Rs. 10,000—to join its lists. Then are they to be excluded and another edition of C. C. I. put up at Delhi to repeat its activities there?

EPOCH-MAKING EVENT

Talking about the C.C.I. reminds me of an event which may, result in far-reaching consequence has just taken place at the Brabourne Stadium. The Cricket Stadium has now opened its doors to soccer for staging the Goan tournaments. I notice that large numbers of people are thronging the Stadium from day to day to witness these matches.

Needless to mention these engagements are hardly of a class which should draw big houses. Still they do. It certainly shows a certain amount of love for the game. If our cricketers and cricket-lovers had exhibited the same amount of interest and love for cricket matches —and without doubt they are comparatively of a far higher class than the soccer ones—the Stadium would be full every day of the week. However it opens a new visita for holding big football matches in future. Maybe, we may have football and hockey there instead of cricket!

ASIATIC TENNIS TOURNEY

Lovers of Lawn Tennis will be highly pleased to learn that the all-Asiatic tournament will now be definitely staged at Calcutta during the ensuing Christmas Week. Invitations have gone forth to the various tennis-playing countries of Asia and also to the United States Britain and other leading Nations. We are rather disappointed to hear that Australia will not be able to take part in it.

But I cannot understand why Japan has been excluded from the list— If Japanese swimmers can participate in open swimming competitions in America—and with great distinction too—is there any reason why they should be debarred from playing in this competition? The sooner we forget this war mentality and eschew it from the field of sport the better.

ANANT VAIDYA SHINES

The Western India Soccer Championship is now on at the Cooperage. In the opening match, Maharashtra scored a run-away victory against St. Xavier's college on Sunday last. This is showing steady improvement in each outing. It may, therefore, be hoped that they will perform creditably in the Rovers Cup.

The Royal Indian Navy however cause a good deal or disappointment in the ranks of their large following by succumbing to Goan Sports — mainly due to the poor shooting abilities of their forwards. They had probably larger share of the exchanges than their opponents. But their attackers failed miserably in front of the opposing fortress. The man who covered himself with glory in this engagement was Anant Vaidya of the Goans. He neutralised all the efforts of the Navymen with exemplary courage and resourcefulness. He is turning out to be one of our best men in the defensive lines. I would prefer him as a pivot than a full-back. He will be useful to our provincial side later on.

ROVERS CUP ATTRACTION

Our premier soccer competition Rovers Cup, promises to be an exceedingly interesting and attractive one judging from the list of entries given out to the press. East Bengal, the League Champions of Calcutta and probable winners of the I.F.A. Shield, have expressed their willingness to compete. The famous Mahommedan Sporting and E. I. Railway from the same city have also entered. Bangalore Muslims will, of course, defend their title. Then there are Madras Hyderabad, Allahabad and Delhi. to add colour to the tournament. It is expected that a team from Sind and another from Dacca, representing West and East Pakistan, will come here to take part in it. I wonder how the W.I.F.A. will meet the heavy expenses which all these visitors will entail.

Not So Easy Now

CAPE TOWN: After Nationalist Minister Ben Scholman had publicly described non-European South African as "Hottentots, coolies and Kaffirs", even Die O. B., journal of the near Fascist "Ossewa Brandwag" - warned that it is no longer possible to keep control of the people (tactfully described as "keeping a healthy relationship between the races") while Ministers themselves proclaim openly their hatred and contempt for non-Europeans. DIE O.B. mourns regretfully: "We are no longer living in the days of Jan Van Riebeeck, when non-European and babarian were more or less synonyms. The non-European today has developed a degree of civilisation and combined with it a sensitivity of feeling, which must be taken into account".

SHORT STORY

My First Monkey Hunt

BY

TED McDONALD

WE had intended starting very early; indeed, over night the words "at dawn" had been used; but what with one thing and another the stocking of the hamper, collecting of arms and ammunition, and tossing off a cup of hot coffee, it was past seven before the horses were brought round the veranda, and nearer eight, before we were fairly under way.

The plantation on which I had been staying a few days was one of the farthest from the seashore, and consequently nearest the interior of the beautiful West Indian island I was visiting. It had originally been a sugar estate, and the imposing-looking works and boiling-house still stood in tolerable repair; the owner was endeavouring to make up by turning the plantation into a cocoa estate.

The West Indian Islands, especially the smaller ones, such as the Windward Group, afford but little sport in the way of large game. This island, however, possessed in its high woods large troops of monkeys, of which my friend thought I might like to bag one or two, and, being fresh from home, I was naturally delighted with the idea.

Preceeded by two big black fellows carrying the hamper and other impediments, and mounted on hardy, little native ponies we threaded the rough estate road and soon arrived on the confines of the virgin forest where we hoped to find our quarry.

It was in the middle of January, yet everything around was bright and green, the sun shining down on us out of a bright blue sky, and butterflies of gorgeous clouring were fluttering over the scented black sagebush.

The path, now bordered with luxuriant clumps of reathered bomboos, would presently skirt the side of a hill covered with tree-ferns or waving groo-groo palms, while in the distance, we could see the deep blue ocean, stretching away till sea and sky melted in a haze, and nearer us, a score of coral islands studded the view and refreshed the eve with their bright green vegetation.

Following up still higher the rugged little path, which in some places made one sit tight on the saddle, while something of a cold shiver passed up one's back, the ponies ambled along the little track, barely a foot wide, on one side a cliff, on the other a sheer descent of near a hundred feet. But my cicerone, the planter, trotted along quite unconcernedly and seemed to trust his little mount much more than I cared to, and I confess, I was rather glad when it was suggested that we should leave the ponies and continue our way walking, as the road was becoming too steep for the animals.

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Shouldering our guns, we proceeded on foot, much to my satisfaction, and soon arrived at the foot of a hill at the top of which my host expected to find some monkeys.

One of the blacks, rejoicing in the name of Hannibal, was directed to look after me, and lead me round one side of the hill, while my planter friend was to take the opposite direction and meet me at the top of the ridge.

Advancing was no easy work, though, as the forest undergrowth was so thick, and the creepers in many places so interwoven and matted together that Hannibal had to cut a path with his cutlass, and our progress seemed so slow that I feared we should never reach that part of the forest in which, my guide assured me, monkeys were generally to be found.

My advance through the tick underwood of young palms and creepers was not unaccompanied by a certain trepidation on the score of snakes, although I had been assured that no venomous serpents existed on the island.

All the same, my nerves experienced rather a shock on passing a dead trunk of a tree lying on the ground and seeing a huge black snake about nine feet long and as thick as my arm glide away, hissing, from under it. Its appearance, however, was its most formidable feature, as Hannibal assured me that it was perfectly harmless, and, indeed, considered as a friend by the sugar-planters, as it waged war against the rats, their worst enemies.

A little farther on, a cooing, as of a dove, attracted my notice, and on a tree just in front of me, I saw a large blue wood-pigeon, which speedily came to the ground through the persuasion of my gun.

Still no monkeys had I yet seen nor slightest trace of them, and as we had almost passed through the place in which we had expected to meet them, I began to despair of bagging one.

I was soon on the go again by an exclamation from my guide, who was pointing vigorously at some object in a tree close by. Following his indications, I perceived stretched out on a branch a frightful-looking animal, which Hannibal explained was a guana, or inguana.

Never was a harmless creature invested with more frightful aspect. About six feet long, and shaped like an alligator, it was clothed in fine flexible scales, with a long, powerful tail, a gular pouch hanging like a dewlap beneath its throat, and having along its back a crest of spines. It seemed to be asleep or basking in the sun, and had evidently not noticed our approach.

I was just about to fire, when Hannibal stopped me by offering to catch is alive. He thereupon cut a long slender bamboo rod and attached to one end of it a piece of whipcord with a runing noose. Advancing softly toward the tree, he began whistling with all his might, to which the guana was wonderfully attentive, stretching out its neck and head as if to enjoy it more fully.

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The Negro now approached, still whistling, and advancing his rod gently, began tickling with the end of it the sides and throat of the guana, who seemed delighted with the operation, for he turned on his back and stretched himself out in lazy enjoyment and at length fell asleep perceiving which the Negro he dexterously slipped the noose over his head, and with a jerk brought the beast to the ground. Tying him up securely, we left him where he lay until our return.

Hannibal smacked his lips, while expatiating on the delicacy of the guana's flesh, and what a delicious dish it would make.

I mentally resolved I would never eat such a disgusting-looking reptile unless I was starving. Yet that very night, at the planter's hospitable board, I ate very heartily of a dish of what I thought was a fricassee of very young chicken and was extremely surprised to hear it was furnished by the very reptile we had captured that morning.

Pushing on, I added a couple of red doves to my bag, but still there was no trace of the monkeys I was so anxious to see, and I began to despair as we had almost arrived at the edge, where I expected to meet my friend.

Scrambling through the thick brush-wood was no light work, and feeling rather done up, we resolved to take a little rest before continuing our way, and accordingly sat down at the foot of a huge gum tree.

Hardly had I laid my gun beside me, when Hannibal touched by arm, murmuring softly, "Here they are," at the same time enjoining me to remain as quiet as I could.

I saw the vines clinging to a large tree about forty yards away vigorously shaken, and in another moment, a whole tribe of monkeys came on to the scene.

There were all sorts of them, old ones, as large as a goodsized dog, with long white beds and dark fur, sitting quitely balancing themselves on a bough, while young playful monkeys were uproarishly enjoying themselves, swinging by their tails from one branch to another, chattering and quarrelling away furiously.

Almost immediately the report of a gun resounded through the forest, and in the twinkling of an eye, the whole troop disappeared as by magic.

A moment after my friend issued from under the trees, and on seeing me, made profuse apologies for spoiling my fun, the more so, as he had alarmed the troop for nothing.

On my suggesting that we should pursue the animals at once, he advised that it would be better to have our lunch first, and give the monkeys time to get over their alarm, as we were sure to come upon them again a little later on.

An empty feeling in the region of my waistband conselled an eager acquiescence in the matter of lunch for a two or three hours" scramble through the woods is a wonderful appetiser; so turning our steps down the hill we soon came upon a noisy stream, whose course, my host proposed, we should follow, until we came upon the spot where he had ordered a man to wait with the basket of provisions.

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The boisterous little torrent, with its mimic cascades and clear rippling pools, beautifully shaded from the ardour of the sun's rays by clumps of graceful tree-ferns bending their lace-like fronds from bank to bank, made one long to throw off one's clothes and plunge into the crystal water; indeed, no sooner thought of than done, and a minute after our heads were under a tiny cataract falling over a huge boulder in the middle of the stream, and our legs splashing about to keep away any stray crayfish who might be tempted to try a nibble at our extremities.

After a quarter of an hour's soak we regained our clothes, feeling new men, and catching crayfish on the way, as we followed the streamlet down, until we reached the little glen, where we found our man awaiting us with the provender.

A roaring fire had been built up against the trunk of a big tree, and suspended over it, in a gipsy kettle, were boiling some crabs and crayfish just out of the river, while plantains and bananas were roasting round the embers.

The hamper prepared by my host's wife, yielded, as might be expected, something good, and an abundance of it.

The surroundings made everything taste twice as nice as anywhere else; a canopy overhead of fresh green leaves, interwoven with vines and creepers, shut out the fierce rays of the tropic sun, and shed a dim, subdued light, which kept us delightfully cool, while a stray sunbeam dancing here and there lighted by the gorgeous colouring of some scarlet-and-gold flower or played on the jewelled hues of a brilliant humming-bird, as it darted about in search of its insect prey.

"Still you haven't caught a monkey!" said my friend, as we finished putting away the better part of our sylvan repast, and jumping up, we prepared to sally forth in another direction in quest of our search.

We had been trudging along for about a quarter of an hour, anxiously straining to catch the sound of a distant chatter which should lead us in the direction of the monkey, when my host pointed out to me what seemed a bundle of dried leaves and grass in a tree above us.

"That is a manicou's nest, or what they call in America a bossum," explained my friend. "I dare say, we shall find the animal in it, as it is his time to be at home".

Directing one of the Negroes to climb the tree and probe the nest with a long pole, an animal with a snout like a rat, and about the size of a cat, was thus forcibly ejected, and ran along a branch.

While my companion was describing the habits of this animal, one of the men motioned us to be silent, and we then distinctly heard the chatter of monkeys not far off.

"Come on quick; they have begun to smell us already, and will be off directly!" whispered the planter, as he started off in the direction of the sounds.

I followed as quickly as I could, and turning round into a little hollow, found the place alive with moneys, yelling away at a tremendous rate, and making off as hard as they could.

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Growing excited, I almost involuntarily raised my gun and fired nearly at haphazard. My friend also had a shot. Two monkeys fell and remained on the ground.

Running up to secure them, we found the one shot by my friend quite dead. It was a full-grown fellow, with tremendous fangs and powerful, long arms.

On approaching mine, we found two. There was a wounded female, clasping to its breast a tiny, little, wizened-faced baby monkey, moaning dismally.

The almost human look of anguish depicted on the mother's face, as if pleading for mercy for her poor baby, was quite heart-rending, and a moment after, she straightened out in a last gasp, while I mentally registered a vow, which nothing would induce me to break, that never again would I be guilty of such an inhuman act as I had just perpetrated.

I felt almost as if I had committed murder, and tenderly drew away the poor little orphan as it clung to its mother's lifeless body.

The little thing seemed very young, and only possessed two little front teeth, with which it tried to revenge its mother's death.

I could have abused my friend vehemently, when I heard him making arrangements for carrying home the dead monkeys, and expatiating on the delicious soup they would make.

I put poor little "Toddles," as I subsequently christened him, into my pocket, and carried him straight home utterly regardless of my friend's proposal that we should follow up the monkeys and get another shot at them.

I brought up Toddles on milk, and he took to me as to a second mother. I have him still, and he has developed into a very fine little fellow, with a constant eye to mischief, and never so happy, I fear, as when ripping up something handsome or smashing up the prettiest knicknack he can lay his paws on! Still, even when driven to desperation, and inclined to administer a sound whipping, I am quite constrained to forgive the little culprit when I recollect how I slew his mother and made him an orphan.

"THE LAST ROUND-UP?" AN AFRICAN COMMENT

"COME ALONG NOW, LITTLE BOOSIE YOU KNOW THERE'S NOTHING I'D LIKE BETTER THAN FOR YOU TO JOIN YOUR OTHER HALF!"
LIBERAL
The Rhodesia Herald

SAINT MARX

The stalwart support of the U. S. S.R., for which the Dean of Canterbury, the very R. Dr. Hewlett Johnson, has become world-famous, has led to a suggestion by a British columnist that Canterbury Cathedral (of which the Dean is the highest dignatory) should be re-named, "The *Church of St. Marx and All Engels*".

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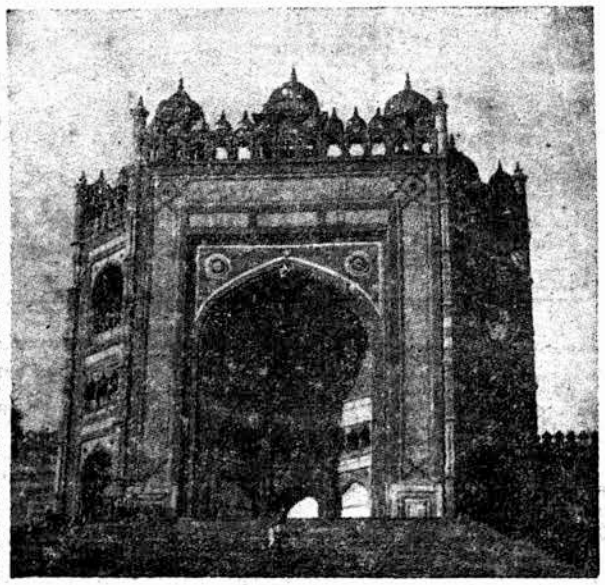
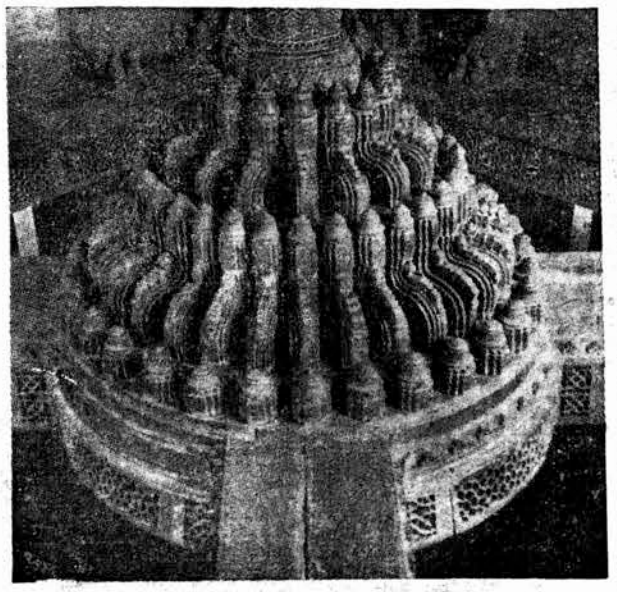
FATEHPUR-SIKRI, AKBAR'S HANDIWORK



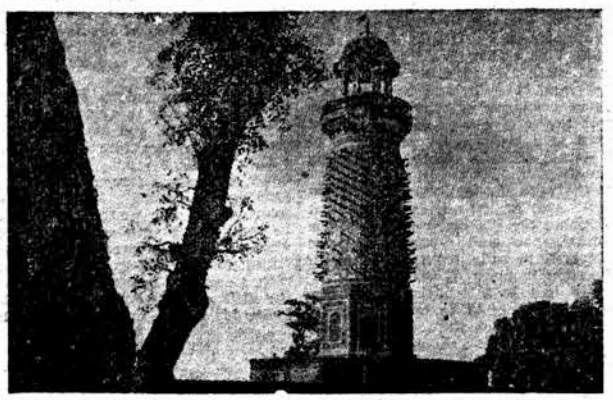
The magnificent Buland-Darwaza or the Gateway of Victory.



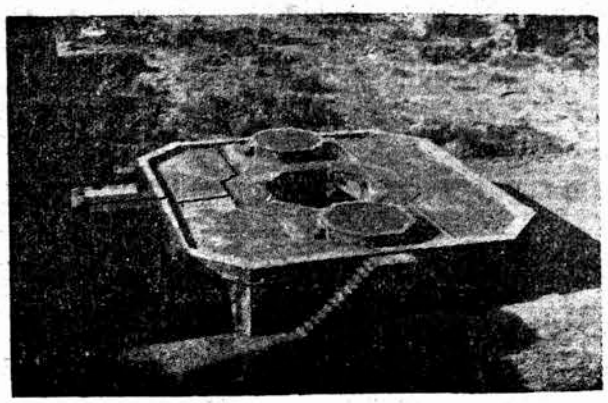
A beautiful view of the exquisite carving on a pillar in Diwan-i-Khas, the Moghul Emperors' private audience room.

The palace of Jodhbai, the Hindu wife of Akbar.

The resting place of mortal remains—the grave yard.



The Hiran-Minar over tomb of Akbar's favourite elephant.



The Hamam—A view of the bathing place.

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